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SUMMARY STATEMENT BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON MATTERS OF WHICH THE SECURITY COUNCIL IS SEIZED AND ON THE STAGE REACHED IN THEIR CONSIDERATION

Addendum

Pursuant to rule 11 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, the Secretary-General is submitting the following summary statement.

The list of items of which the Security Council is seized is contained in documents S/25070 of 11 January 1993, S/25070/Add.4 of 4 February 1993, S/25070/Add.7 of 26 February 1993, S/25070/Add.8 of 8 March 1993, S/25070/Add.10 of 22 March 1993, S/25070/Add.13 of 13 April 1993, S/25070/Add.17 of 20 May 1993 and S/25070/Add.19 of 3 June 1993.

During the week ending 12 June 1993, the Security Council took action on the following items:

The situation in Somalia (see 23370/Add.11, S/23370/Add.16, S/23370/Add.30, S/23370/Add.34, S/23370/Add.48 and S/25070/Add.12; see also S/23370/Add.3)

By a letter dated 5 June 1993 addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/25888), the Permanent Representative of Pakistan to the United Nations requested an urgent meeting of the Security Council to discuss the recent developments in Somalia.

By a letter dated 5 June 1993 addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/25887), the Permanent Representative of Italy to the United Nations informed the President of the Council that Italy joined Pakistan in requesting an immediate meeting of the Council to discuss the armed attack against Pakistani peace forces in Somalia, which had resulted in the death of at least 18 Pakistani soldiers.

The Security Council resumed its consideration of the item at its 3229th meeting, held on 6 June 1993, in response to the above requests.

The President drew attention to a draft resolution (S/25889), which had been prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations.

The Security Council then proceeded to vote on draft resolution S/25889 and adopted it unanimously as resolution 837 (1993).

Resolution 837 (1993) reads as follows:

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolutions 733 (1992) of 23 January 1992, 746 (1992) of 17 March 1992, 751 (1992) of 24 April 1992, 767 (1992) of 27 July 1992, 775 (1992) of 28 August 1992, 794 (1992) of 3 December 1992 and 814 (1993) of 26 March 1993,

Bearing in mind General Assembly resolution 47/167 of 18 December 1992,

Gravely alarmed at the premeditated armed attacks launched by forces apparently belonging to the United Somali Congress (USC/SNA) against the personnel of the United Nations Operation in Somalia (UNOSOM II) on 5 June 1993,

Strongly condemning such actions, which directly undermine international efforts aimed at the restoration of peace and normalcy in Somalia,

Expressing outrage at the loss of life as a result of these criminal attacks,

Reaffirming its commitment to assist the people of Somalia in re-establishing conditions of normal life,

Stressing that the international community is involved in Somalia in order to help the people of Somalia who have suffered untold miseries due to years of civil strife in that country,

Acknowledging the fundamental importance of completing the comprehensive and effective programme for disarming all Somali parties, including movements and factions,

Convinced that the restoration of law and order throughout Somalia would contribute to humanitarian relief operations, reconciliation and political settlement, as well as to the rehabilitation of Somalia's political institutions and economy,

Condemning strongly the use of radio broadcasts, in particular by the USC/SNA, to incite attacks against United Nations personnel,

Recalling the statement made by its President on 31 March 1993 (S/25493) concerning the safety of United Nations forces and personnel deployed in conditions of strife and committed to consider promptly measures appropriate to the particular circumstances to ensure that persons responsible for attacks and other acts of violence against United Nations forces and personnel are held to account for their actions,

Taking note of the information provided to the Council by the Secretary-General on 6 June 1993,

Determining that the situation in Somalia continues to threaten peace and security in the region,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. Strongly condemns the unprovoked armed attacks against the personnel of UNOSOM II on 5 June 1993, which appear to have been part of a calculated and premeditated series of cease-fire violations to prevent by intimidation UNOSOM II from carrying out its mandate as provided for in resolution 814 (1993);

2. Expresses its condolences to the Government and people of Pakistan and the families of the UNOSOM II personnel who have lost their lives;

3. Re-emphasizes the crucial importance of the early implementation of the disarmament of all Somali parties, including movements and factions, in accordance with paragraphs 56-69 of the report of the Secretary-General of 3 March 1993 (S/25354), and of neutralizing radio broadcasting systems that contribute to the violence and attacks directed against UNOSOM II;

4. Demands once again that all Somali parties, including movements and factions, comply fully with the commitments they have undertaken in the agreements they concluded at the informal Preparatory Meeting on Somali Political Reconciliation in Addis Ababa, and in particular with their Agreement on Implementing the Cease-fire and on Modalities of Disarmament (S/25168, annex III);

5. Reaffirms that the Secretary-General is authorized under resolution 814 (1993) to take all necessary measures against all those responsible for the armed attacks referred to in paragraph 1 above, including against those responsible for publicly inciting such attacks, to establish the effective authority of UNOSOM II throughout Somalia, including to secure the investigation of their actions and their arrest and detention for prosecution, trial and punishment;

6. Requests the Secretary-General urgently to inquire into the incident, with particular emphasis on the role of those factional leaders involved;

7. Encourages the rapid and accelerated deployment of all UNOSOM II contingents to meet the full requirements of 28,000 men, all ranks, as well as equipment, as indicated in the Secretary-General's report of 3 March 1993 (S/25354);

8. Urges Member States to contribute, on an emergency basis, military support and transportation, including armoured personnel carriers, tanks and attack helicopters, to provide UNOSOM II the capability appropriately to confront and deter armed attacks directed against it in the accomplishment of its mandate;

9. Further requests the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Council on the implementation of the present resolution, if possible within seven days from the date of its adoption;

10. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.

The situation in Cambodia (see S/21100/Add.37, S/22110/Add.41, S/22110/Add.43, S/23370/Add.1, S/23370/Add.8, S/23370/Add.23, S/23370/Add.29, S/23370/Add.41, S/23370/Add.48, S/23370/Add.51, S/25070/Add.10, S/25070/Add.14, S/25070/Add.20 and S/25070/Add.22)

The Security Council resumed its consideration of the item at its 3230th meeting, held on 8 June 1993, in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations.

The President stated that, following consultations among members of the Security Council, he had been authorized to make the following statement on behalf of the Council (S/25896):

"The Security Council strongly condemns the armed attack against a Pakistani platoon and another against a Malaysian platoon of the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC), both on 7 June 1993. In the first incident, two Pakistani personnel were injured, one of them seriously; in the second, three Malaysian personnel were injured, one of them seriously.

"The Security Council takes note of the Secretariat's preliminary report that the first attack was launched against the Pakistani compound by the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea (NADK); the identity of the attackers in the second incident has not yet been determined. It requests the Secretary-General to investigate further and to report urgently to the Council.

"The Security Council demands that those responsible for the attacks cease immediately all attacks against UNTAC and reiterates its warning that it will take appropriate measures against those who are threatening the safety and security of UNTAC personnel and are trying to overturn the democratic process in Cambodia through violence."

The situation prevailing in and adjacent to the United Nations Protected Areas in Croatia (see S/25070/Add.4; see also S/22110/Add.38, S/22110/Add.47, S/22110/Add.50, S/23370/Add.1, S/23370/Add.5, S/23370/Add.7, S/23370/Add.14, S/23370/Add.16, S/23370/Add.19, S/23370/Add.21, S/23370/Add.23, S/23370/Add.24, S/23370/Add.26, S/23370/Add.28, S/23370/Add.29, S/23370/Add.31, S/23370/Add.32, S/23370/Add.35, S/23370/Add.36, S/23370/Add.37, S/23370/Add.40, S/23370/Add.43, S/23370/Add.45, S/23370/Add.46, S/23370/Add.49, S/23370/Add.50, S/25070/Add.1, S/25070/Add.4, S/25070/Add.7, S/25070/Add.8, S/25070/Add.9, S/25070/Add.11, S/25070/Add.12, S/25070/Add.13, S/25070/Add.15, S/25070/Add.16, S/25070/Add.17, S/25070/Add.18, S/25070/Add.19 and S/25070/Add.22)

The Security Council resumed its consideration of the item at its 3231st meeting, held on 8 June 1993, in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations.

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of Croatia, at his request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

The President stated that, following consultations among members of the Security Council, he had been authorized to make the following statement on behalf of the Council (S/25897):

"Having examined the situation in the United Nations Protected Areas (UNPAs) in the Republic of Croatia, the Security Council is deeply concerned by the failure of the Krajina Serbs to participate in talks on the implementation of its resolution 802 (1993) which were to be held in Zagreb on 26 May 1993. It deplores the interruption of the dialogue between the parties, which had recently produced encouraging signs of progress.

"The Council stresses its support for the peace process under the auspices of the Co-Chairmen of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia and urges the parties to solve all problems which might arise by peaceful means and resume the talks immediately with a view to the rapid implementation of resolution 802 (1993) and all other relevant resolutions. The Council expresses its willingness to help ensure the implementation of an agreement on this basis reached by the parties, including respect for the rights of the local Serb population.

"The Council reminds the parties that the UNPAs are integral parts of the territory of the Republic of Croatia, and that no action inconsistent with this would be acceptable.

"The Council reiterates its demand that international humanitarian law be fully respected in the UNPAs.

"The Council urges the Government of the Republic of Croatia, in cooperation with other interested parties, to take all necessary measures to ensure the full protection of the rights of all residents of the UNPAs when the Republic of Croatia exercises fully its authority in these Areas."

The situation in Angola (see S/25070/Add.4, S/25070/Add.10, S/25070/Add.17 and S/25070/Add.22; see also S/22110/Add.21, S/23370/Add.12, S/23370/Add.27, S/23370/Add.37, S/23370/Add.40, S/23370/Add.43, S/23370/Add.48 and S/23370/Add.51)

The Security Council resumed its consideration of the item at its 3232nd meeting, held on 8 June 1993, in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations.

The President stated that, following consultations among members of the Security Council, he had been authorized to make the following statement on behalf of the Council (S/25899):

"The Security Council received with grave concern and shock the report of the Secretary-General on the attack by UNITA forces, on 27 May 1993, between Quipungo and Matala, against a train carrying civilians, which

resulted in the death of 225 persons, including women and children, and several hundred wounded.

"The Security Council strongly condemns this action by UNITA, which is a clear violation of Security Council resolutions and of international humanitarian law, and it reiterates its demand that UNITA immediately cease its armed attacks. The Security Council expresses its condemnation of such criminal attacks and it stresses that those responsible must be held accountable. The Security Council urges UNITA leaders to make sure that its forces abide by the rules of international humanitarian law.

"The Security Council emphasizes once again the imperative need for an immediate cease-fire throughout the country and it reiterates its appeal to the two parties, in particular UNITA, to re-initiate the interrupted peace talks with a view to the full implementation of the Acordos de Paz."

The situation in Liberia (see S/22110/Add.3 and Corr.1, S/23370/Add.18, S/23370/Add.46 and S/25070/Add.12)

The Security Council resumed its consideration of the item at its 3233rd meeting, held on 9 June 1993, in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations.

The President stated that, following consultations among members of the Security Council, he had been authorized to make the following statement on behalf of the Council (S/25918):

"The Security Council is shocked and saddened by the senseless killing of innocent civilians which occurred near Harbel, Liberia, on the morning of 6 June 1993. It strongly condemns this massacre of innocent displaced persons, including women and children, which comes at a time when the Secretary-General's Special Representative is working diligently, in furtherance of the efforts of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), on the basis of the Yamoussoukro IV Accord, to arrange a meeting of the warring factions in order to bring the three-year civil war to a peaceful end.

"The Security Council urges all parties to the conflict to respect the rights of the civilian population and take all necessary measures to secure their safety.

"The Security Council requests the Secretary-General to commence immediately a thorough and full investigation of the massacre, including any allegations as to the perpetrators whoever they may be, and report to it as soon as possible. It warns that those found responsible for such serious violations of international humanitarian law will be held accountable for such crimes and demands that the leaders of any faction responsible for such acts effectively control their forces and take decisive steps to ensure that such deplorable tragedies do not happen again.

"The Council remains firmly supportive of the efforts of ECOWAS and the Secretary-General to bring peace to Liberia. It urges all Liberian

factions and regional leaders to give their full cooperation to current efforts by Special Representative Trevor Gordon-Somers to assist in the implementation of the Yamoussoukro IV Accord calling, inter alia, for a cease-fire, encampment, disarmament and democratic elections."

The situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (see S/23370/Add.36, S/23370/Add.40, S/23370/Add.43, S/23370/Add.45, S/25070/Add.1, S/25070/Add.4, S/25070/Add.7, S/25070/Add.8, S/25070/Add.9, S/25070/Add.11, S/25070/Add.12, S/25070/Add.15, S/25070/Add.16, S/25070/Add.18 and S/25070/Add.22; see also S/22110/Add.38, S/22110/Add.47, S22110/Add.50, S/23370/Add.1, S/23370/Add.5, S/23370/Add.7, S/23370/Add.14, S/23370/Add.16, S/23370/Add.19, S/23370/Add.21, S/23370/Add.23, S/23370/Add.24, S/23370/Add.26, S/23370/Add.28, S/23370/Add.29, S/23370/Add.31, S/23370/Add.32, S/23370/Add.35, S/23370/Add.37, S/23370/Add.40, S/23370/Add.46, S/23370/Add.49, S/23370/Add.50, S/25070/Add.13, S/25070/Add.17 and S/25070/Add.19)

The Security Council resumed its consideration of the item at its 3234th meeting, held on 10 June 1993, in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations.

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina, at his request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

The President drew attention to a draft resolution (S/25798, which had been submitted by France, the Russian Federation, Spain, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America.

The President also drew attention to a technical change to be made to draft resolution S/25798.

The Security Council then proceeded to vote on draft resolution S/25798 and adopted it unanimously as resolution 838 (1993).

Resolution 838 (1993) reads as follows:

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolution 713 (1991) of 25 September 1991 and all subsequent relevant resolutions,

Reaffirming the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the responsibility of the Security Council in this regard,

Reiterating the demands in its resolution 752 (1992) and subsequent relevant resolutions that all forms of interference from outside the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina cease immediately and that its neighbours take swift action to end all interference and respect its territorial integrity,

Recalling the demand in its resolution 819 (1993) that the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) immediately cease the supply

of military arms, equipment and services to Bosnian Serb paramilitary units,

Taking into account the report of the Secretary-General dated 21 December 1992 (S/25000) on the possible deployment of observers on the borders of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina,

Expressing its condemnation of all activities carried out in violation of resolutions 757 (1992), 787 (1992) and 820 (1993) between the territory of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) and the United Nations Protected Areas in the Republic of Croatia and those areas of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina under the control of Bosnian Serb forces,

Considering that, in order to facilitate the implementation of the relevant Security Council resolutions, observers should be deployed on the borders of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, as indicated in its resolution 787 (1992),

Taking note of the earlier preparedness of the authorities in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) to stop all but humanitarian supplies to the Bosnian Serb party, and urging full implementation of that commitment,

Considering that all appropriate measures should be undertaken to achieve a peaceful settlement of the conflict in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina provided for in the Vance-Owen Peace Plan,

Bearing in mind paragraph 4 (a) of its resolution 757 (1992) concerning the prevention by all States of imports into their territories of all commodities and products originating in or exported from the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) and paragraph 12 of its resolution 820 (1993) concerning import to, export from and transshipment through those areas of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina under the control of Bosnian Serb forces,

1. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the Council as soon as possible a further report on options for the deployment of international observers to monitor effectively the implementation of the relevant Security Council resolutions, to be drawn from the United Nations and, if appropriate, from Member States acting nationally or through regional organizations and arrangements, on the borders of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, giving priority to the border between the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) and taking into account developments since his report of 21 December 1992 as well as the differing circumstances affecting the various sectors of the borders and the need for appropriate coordination mechanisms;

2. Invites the Secretary-General to contact immediately Member States, nationally or through regional organizations or arrangements, to ensure the availability to him on a continuing basis of any relevant

material derived from aerial surveillance and to report thereon to the Security Council;

3. Decides to remain seized of the matter.

The situation in Cyprus (see S/11185/Add.28, S/11185/Add.29, S/11185/Add.32, S/11185/Add.34, S/11185/Add.49, S/11593/Add.7, S/11593/Add.8, S/11593/Add.9, S/11593/Add.10, S/11593/Add.23, S/11593/Add.24, S/11593/Add.49, S/11935/Add.23, S/11935/Add.24, S/11935/Add.50, S/12269/Add.24, S/12269/Add.35, S/12269/Add.36, S/12269/Add.37, S/12269/Add.50, S/12520/Add.23, S/12520/Add.45, S/12520/Add.47, S/12520/Add.49, S/13033/Add.23, S/13033/Add.49, S/13737/Add.23, S/13737/Add.49, S/14326/Add.22, S/14326/Add.50, S/14840/Add.24, S/14840/Add.50, S/15560/Add.24, S/15560/Add.46, S/15560/Add.50, S/16270/Add.17, S/16270/Add.18, S/16270/Add.23, S/16270/Add.49, S/16880/Add.23, S/16880/Add.37, S/16880/Add.49, S/17725/Add.23, S/17725/Add.49, S/18570/Add.23, S/18570/Add.50, S/19420/Add.24, S/19420/Add.50, S/20370/Add.22, S/20370/Add.49, S/21100/Add.10, S/21100/Add.23, S/21100/Add.28, S/21100/Add.49, S/21100/Add.50, S/22110/Add.23, S/22110/Add.40, S/22110/Add.49, S/22110/Add.51, S/23370/Add.14, S/23370/Add.23, S/23370/Add.28, S/23370/Add.34, S/23370/Add.47, S/23370/Add.50, S/25070/Add.19 and S/25070/Add.21)

The Security Council resumed its consideration of the item at its 3235th meeting, held on 11 June 1993, in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, having before it the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations operation in Cyprus (S/25912 and Add.1).

The President drew attention to a draft resolution (S/25927), which had been prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations.

The Security Council then proceeded to vote on draft resolution S/25927 and adopted it unanimously as resolution 839 (1993).

Resolution 839 (1993) reads as follows:

The Security Council,

Noting the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations operation in Cyprus of 9 June 1993 (S/25912 and Add.1),

Noting also the recommendation by the Secretary-General that the Security Council extend the stationing of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus for a further period of six months,

Noting further that the Government of Cyprus has agreed that, in view of the prevailing conditions in the island, it is necessary to keep the Force in Cyprus beyond 15 June 1993,

Recalling its resolution 831 (1993) of 27 May 1993, and in particular its paragraphs 2, 3 and 4 on financing, as well as its paragraphs 5 and 7 on the restructuring of the Force and the comprehensive reassessment which is to be conducted in December 1993,

Reiterating in particular its call to both sides to cooperate with UNFICYP in order to extend the unmanning agreement of 1989 to all areas of

the United Nations-controlled buffer zone where the two sides are in close proximity to each other,

Reaffirming the provisions of resolution 186 (1964) of 4 March 1964 and other relevant resolutions,

1. Extends once more the stationing in Cyprus of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force established under resolution 186 (1964) for a further period ending on 15 December 1993;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to continue his mission of good offices, to keep the Security Council informed of the progress made and to submit a report on the implementation of the present resolution by 15 November 1993 as part of the report called for in its resolution 831 (1993);

3. Supports the recommendation of the Secretary-General expressed in paragraph 48 of his report that both sides take reciprocal measures to lower the tension, including mutual commitments, through UNFICYP, to prohibit along the cease-fire lines live ammunition or weapons other than those which are hand-held and to prohibit also firing of weapons within sight or hearing of the buffer zone and requests the Secretary-General to negotiate the necessary agreements between the parties to implement these measures;

4. Calls upon all the parties concerned to continue to cooperate with the Force on the basis of the present mandate;

5. Calls on both parties to carry forward expeditiously and in a constructive manner the intercommunal talks under the auspices of the Secretary-General, and requests the Secretary-General to report on progress in the current round.

Central America: efforts towards peace (see S/20370/Add.29, S/20370/Add.44, S/21100/Add.12, S/21100/Add.15, S/21100/Add.17, S/21100/Add.20, S/21100/Add.22, S/21100/Add.44, S/22110/Add.18, S/22110/Add.20, S/22110/Add.39, S/22110/Add.44, S/23370/Add.2, S/23370/Add.43, S/23370/Add.48, S/25070/Add.6, S/25070/Add.11 and S/25070/Add.21)

The Security Council resumed its consideration of the item at its 3236th meeting, held on 11 June 1993, in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, having before it the letter dated 8 June 1993 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/25901).

The President stated that, following consultations among members of the Security Council, he had been authorized to make the following statement on behalf of the Council (S/25929):

"The Security Council takes note with concern of the Secretary-General's letter of 8 June 1993 (S/25901) regarding the existence in Nicaragua of a weapons cache belonging to the Frente Farabundo Martí para la Liberación Nacional (FMLN), discovered on 23 May 1993.

"The Security Council considers that the maintenance of clandestine arms deposits is the most serious violation to date of the commitments assumed under the Peace Accords signed at Mexico City on 16 January 1992 and agrees with the Secretary-General that this is a cause of serious concern.

"The Security Council reiterates its demand that the Peace Accords be complied with fully and promptly. In this context, the Council again urges FMLN to comply fully with its obligation to provide a complete inventory of its arms and munitions both inside and outside El Salvador and surrender them in accordance with the provisions of the Peace Accords, and to continue to cooperate in this regard with the United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador (ONUSAL).

"The Security Council takes note with satisfaction of the cooperation of the Government of Nicaragua in itemizing and disposing of the war matériel found.

"The Security Council expects that the parties to the Peace Accords will continue their efforts to complete the peace process and achieve national reconciliation in El Salvador."

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SUMMARY STATEMENT BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON MATTERS OF WHICH THE SECURITY COUNCIL IS SEIZED AND ON THE STAGE REACHED IN THEIR CONSIDERATION

Addendum

Pursuant to rule 11 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, the Secretary-General is submitting the following summary statement.

The list of items of which the Security Council is seized is contained in documents S/25070 of 11 January 1993, S/25070/Add.4 of 4 February 1993, S/25070/Add.7 of 26 February 1993, S/25070/Add.8 of 8 March 1993, S/25070/Add.10 of 22 March 1993, S/25070/Add.13 of 13 April 1993, S/25070/Add.17 of 20 May 1993 and S/25070/Add.19 of 3 June 1993.

During the week ending 19 June 1993 the Security Council took action on the following items:

The situation in Cambodia (see S/21100/Add.37, S/22110/Add.41, S/22110/Add.43, S/23370/Add.1, S/23370/Add.8, S/23370/Add.23, S/23370/Add.29, S/23370/Add.41, S/23370/Add.48, S/23370/Add.51, S/25070/Add.10, S/25070/Add.14, S/25070/Add.20, S/25070/Add.22 and S/25070/Add.23)

The Security Council resumed its consideration of the item at its 3237th meeting, held on 15 June 1993, in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, having before it the report of the Secretary-General on the conduct and results of the elections in Cambodia (S/25913).

The President drew attention to a draft resolution (S/25931), which had been submitted by China, France, Japan, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America.

The President drew the attention of members of the Council to the revisions to draft resolution S/25931 in its provisional form.

The Security Council then proceeded to vote on draft resolution S/25931, as revised in its provisional form, and adopted it unanimously as resolution 840 (1993).

Resolution 840 (1993) reads as follows:

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolutions 668 (1990) of 20 September 1990, 745 (1992) of 28 February 1992, 810 (1993) of 8 March 1993, 826 (1993) of 20 May 1993, 835 (1993) of 2 June 1993 and other relevant resolutions,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General dated 10 June 1993 (S/25913), and in particular the statement contained therein concerning the election that took place in Cambodia from 23 to 28 May 1993,

Paying tribute to the leadership and continuing role of His Royal Highness Prince Norodom Sihanouk, President of the Supreme National Council, in bringing about national reconciliation and restoring peace in Cambodia,

Expressing its appreciation to the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC) and especially to the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for the smoothness of the electoral process,

Reaffirming the national unity, territorial integrity and inviolability and independence of Cambodia,

Welcoming the fact that on 14 June 1993 the newly elected constituent assembly held its first meeting,

1. Approves the report of the Secretary-General (S/25913);

2. Endorses the results of the election, which has been certified free and fair by the United Nations;

3. Calls upon all parties to stand by their obligation to respect fully the results of the election and to cooperate in securing a peaceful transition and welcomes, in this context, the efforts of His Royal Highness Prince Norodom Sihanouk to achieve national reconciliation and his leadership and continuing role in maintaining stability and in promoting cooperation among Cambodians by appropriate means;

4. Fully supports the newly elected constituent assembly which has begun its work of drawing up and approving a constitution according to the principles laid down in annex 5 to the Agreement on a Comprehensive Political Settlement of the Cambodia Conflict contained in the Paris Agreements, and will subsequently transform itself into a legislative assembly, which will establish a new government for all Cambodia;

5. Emphasizes the necessity to complete this work and to establish a new government for all Cambodia as soon as possible and within the time allotted by the Paris Agreements;

6. Requests UNTAC to continue to play its role in conjunction with the SNC during the transitional period in accordance with the Paris Agreements;

7. Requests also the Secretary-General to report to the Security Council by the middle of July, including on his recommendations on the possible role the United Nations and its agencies might play after the end of the mandate of UNTAC according to the Paris Agreements;

8. Urges all States and relevant international organizations to contribute actively to the reconstruction and rehabilitation of Cambodia;

9. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.

The situation concerning Haiti (see also S/22110/Add.39)

The Security Council considered the item at its 3238th meeting, held on 16 June 1993, in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, having before it the letter dated 7 June 1993 from the Permanent Representative of Haiti to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/25958).

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of the Bahamas, Canada and Haiti, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

The President drew attention to a draft resolution (S/25957), which had been submitted by France, the United States of America and Venezuela.

The Security Council then proceeded to vote on draft resolution S/25957 and adopted it unanimously as resolution 841 (1993).

Resolution 841 (1993) reads as follows:

The Security Council,

Having received a letter from the Permanent Representative of Haiti to the President of the Council dated 7 June 1993 (S/25958) requesting that the Council make universal and mandatory the trade embargo on Haiti recommended by the Organization of American States,

Having also heard a report of the Secretary-General on 10 June 1993 regarding the crisis in Haiti,

Noting resolutions MRE/RES.1/91, MRE/RES.2/91, MRE/RES.3/92 and MRE/RES.4/92 adopted by the Foreign Ministers of the Organization of American States, and resolution CP/RES.594 (923/92) and declarations CP/Dec.8 (927/93), CP/Dec.9 (931/93) and CP/Dec.10 (934/93) adopted by the Permanent Council of the Organization of American States,

Noting in particular resolution MRE/RES.5/93 adopted by the Foreign Ministers of the Organization of American States in Managua, Nicaragua, on 6 June 1993,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 46/7 of 11 October 1991, 46/138 of 17 December 1991, 47/20 A of 24 November 1992, 47/143 of 18 December 1992 and 47/20 B of 23 April 1993,

Strongly supportive of the continuing leadership by the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Secretary-General of the Organization of American States and of the efforts of the international community to reach a political solution to the crisis in Haiti,

Commending the efforts undertaken by the Special Envoy for Haiti of the United Nations and Organization of American States Secretaries-General, Mr. Dante Caputo, to establish a political dialogue with the Haitian parties with a view to resolving the crisis in Haiti,

Recognizing the urgent need for an early, comprehensive and peaceful settlement of the crisis in Haiti in accordance with the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and international law,

Also recalling the statement of 26 February 1993 (S/25344), in which the Council noted with concern the incidence of humanitarian crises, including mass displacements of population, becoming or aggravating threats to international peace and security,

Deploring the fact that, despite the efforts of the international community, the legitimate Government of President Jean-Bertrand Aristide has not been reinstated,

Concerned that the persistence of this situation contributes to a climate of fear of persecution and economic dislocation which could increase the number of Haitians seeking refuge in neighbouring Member States and convinced that a reversal of this situation is needed to prevent its negative repercussions on the region,

Recalling, in this respect, the provisions of Chapter VIII of the Charter of the United Nations, and stressing the need for effective cooperation between regional organizations and the United Nations,

Considering that the above-mentioned request of the Permanent Representative of Haiti, made within the context of the related actions previously taken by the Organization of American States and by the General Assembly of the United Nations, defines a unique and exceptional situation warranting extraordinary measures by the Security Council in support of the efforts undertaken within the framework of the Organization of American States, and,

Determining that, in these unique and exceptional circumstances, the continuation of this situation threatens international peace and security in the region,

Acting, therefore, under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. Affirms that the solution of the crisis in Haiti should take into account the above-mentioned resolutions of the Organization of American States and of the General Assembly of the United Nations;

2. Welcomes the request of the General Assembly that the Secretary-General take the necessary measures in order to assist, in cooperation with the Organization of American States, in the solution of the crisis in Haiti;

3. Decides that the provisions set forth in paragraphs 5 to 14 below, which are consistent with the trade embargo recommended by the Organization of American States, shall come into force at 00.01 EST on 23 June 1993 unless the Secretary-General, having regard to the views of the Secretary-General of the Organization of American States, has reported to the Council that, in light of the results of the negotiations conducted by the Special Envoy for Haiti of the United Nations and Organization of American States Secretaries-General, the imposition of such measures is not warranted at that time;

4. Decides that if at any time after the submission of the above-mentioned report of the Secretary-General, the Secretary-General, having regard to the views of the Secretary-General of the Organization of American States, reports to the Council that the de facto authorities in Haiti have failed to comply in good faith with their undertakings in the above-mentioned negotiations, the provisions set forth in paragraphs 5 to 14 below shall come into force immediately;

5. Decides that all States shall prevent the sale or supply, by their nationals or from their territories or using their flag vessels or aircraft, of petroleum or petroleum products or arms and related matériel of all types, including weapons and ammunition, military vehicles and equipment, police equipment and spare parts for the aforementioned, whether or not originating in their territories, to any person or body in Haiti or to any person or body for the purpose of any business carried on in or operated from Haiti, and any activities by their nationals or in their territories which promote or are calculated to promote such sale or supply;

6. Decides to prohibit any and all traffic from entering the territory or territorial sea of Haiti carrying petroleum or petroleum products, or arms and related matériel of all types, including weapons and ammunition, military vehicles and equipment, police equipment and spare parts for the aforementioned, in violation of paragraph 5 above;

7. Decides that the Committee established by paragraph 10 below may authorize on an exceptional case-by-case basis under a no-objection procedure the importation, in non-commercial quantities and only in barrels or bottles, of petroleum or petroleum products, including propane gas for cooking, for verified essential humanitarian needs, subject to acceptable arrangements for effective monitoring of delivery and use;

8. Decides that States in which there are funds, including any funds derived from property, (a) of the Government of Haiti or of the de facto authorities in Haiti, or (b) controlled directly or indirectly by such Government or authorities or by entities, wherever located or organized, owned or controlled by such Government or authorities, shall require all persons and entities within their own territories holding such funds to

freeze them to ensure that they are not made available directly or indirectly to or for the benefit of the de facto authorities in Haiti;

9. Calls upon all States, and all international organizations, to act strictly in accordance with the provisions of the present resolution, notwithstanding the existence of any rights or obligations conferred or imposed by any international agreement or any contract entered into or any licence or permit granted prior to 23 June 1993;

10. Decides to establish, in accordance with rule 28 of its provisional rules of procedure, a Committee of the Security Council consisting of all the members of the Council to undertake the following tasks and to report on its work to the Council with its observations and recommendations:

(a) To examine the reports submitted pursuant to paragraph 13 below;

(b) To seek from all States further information regarding the action taken by them concerning the effective implementation of this resolution;

(c) To consider any information brought to its attention by States concerning violations of the measures imposed by this resolution and to recommend appropriate measures in response thereto;

(d) To consider and decide expeditiously requests for the approval of imports of petroleum and petroleum products for essential humanitarian needs in accordance with paragraph 7 above;

(e) To make periodic reports to the Security Council on information submitted to it regarding alleged violations of the present resolution, identifying where possible persons or entities, including vessels, reported to be engaged in such violations;

(f) To promulgate guidelines to facilitate implementation of this resolution;

11. Calls upon all States to cooperate fully with the Committee established by paragraph 10 in the fulfilment of its tasks, including supplying such information as may be sought by the Committee in pursuance of the present resolution;

12. Calls upon States to bring proceedings against persons and entities violating the measures imposed by this resolution and to impose appropriate penalties;

13. Requests all States to report to the Secretary-General by 16 July 1993 on the measures they have initiated for meeting the obligations set out in paragraphs 5 to 9 above;

14. Requests the Secretary-General to provide all necessary assistance to the Committee established by paragraph 10 and to make the necessary arrangements in the Secretariat for this purpose;

15. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the Security Council, not later than 15 July 1993, and earlier if he considers it appropriate, on progress achieved in the efforts jointly undertaken by him and the Secretary-General of the Organization of American States with a view to reaching a political solution to the crisis in Haiti;

16. Expresses its readiness to review all the measures in the present resolution with a view to lifting them if, after the provisions set forth in paragraphs 5 to 14 have come into force, the Secretary-General, having regard to the views of the Secretary-General of the Organization of American States, reports to the Council that the de facto authorities in Haiti have signed and have begun implementing in good faith an agreement to reinstate the legitimate Government of President Jean-Bertrand Aristide;

17. Decides to remain seized of the matter.

The situation in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (see also S/23370/Add.49)

The Security Council began its consideration of the item at its 3239th meeting, held on 18 June 1993, in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, having before it the letter dated 15 June 1993 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/25954 and Add.1).

The President drew attention to a draft resolution (S/25955), which had been prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations.

The Security Council then proceeded to vote on the draft resolution (S/25955) and adopted it unanimously as resolution 842 (1993).

Resolution 842 (1993) reads as follows:

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolution 743 (1992) and all subsequent resolutions relating to the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR),

Recalling in particular resolution 795 (1992) of 11 December 1992 which authorized the UNPROFOR presence in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia,

Welcoming the important contribution of the existing UNPROFOR presence in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia to stability in the region,

Seeking to support efforts for a peaceful resolution to the situation in the former Yugoslavia as it relates to the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia as provided for in the Secretary-General's report of 10 December 1992 (S/24923) and approved by resolution 795 (1992) of 11 December 1992,

Noting with appreciation the offer made by a Member State (S/25954 and Add.1) to contribute additional personnel to the UNPROFOR presence in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, and the latter Government's favourable response thereto,

1. Welcomes the offer made by a Member State to contribute additional personnel to the UNPROFOR presence in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and decides to expand the size of UNPROFOR accordingly and to authorize the deployment of these additional personnel;

2. Decides to remain seized of the matter.

Applications made under Article 50 of the Charter of the United Nations as a consequence of the implementation of measures imposed against the former Yugoslavia

The Security Council met to consider the item at its 3240th meeting, held on 18 June 1993, in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations.

The President drew attention to a draft resolution (S/25956), which had been prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations.

The Security Council then proceeded to vote on draft resolution S/25956 and adopted it unanimously as resolution 843 (1993).

Resolution 843 (1993) reads as follows:

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolution 724 (1991) concerning Yugoslavia and all other relevant resolutions,

Recalling also Article 50 of the Charter of the United Nations,

Conscious of the fact that an increasing number of requests for assistance have been received under the provisions of Article 50 of the Charter of the United Nations,

Noting that the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 724 (1991), at its 65th meeting, set up a working group to examine the above-mentioned requests,

1. Confirms that the Committee established pursuant to resolution 724 (1991) is entrusted with the task of examining requests for assistance under the provisions of Article 50 of the Charter of the United Nations;

2. Welcomes the establishment by the Committee of its working group and invites the Committee, as it completes the examination of each request, to make recommendations to the President of the Security Council for appropriate action.

The situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (see S/23370/Add.36, S/23370/Add.40, S/23370/Add.43, S/23370/Add.45, S/25070/Add.1, S/25070/Add.4, S/25070/Add.7, S/25070/Add.8, S/25070/Add.9, S/25070/Add.11, S/25070/Add.12, S/25070/Add.15, S/25070/Add.16, S/25070/Add.18, S/25070/Add.22 and S/25070/Add.23; see also S/22110/Add.38, S/22110/Add.47, S/22110/Add.50, S/23370/Add.1, S/23370/Add.5, S/23370/Add.7, S/23370/Add.14, S/23370/Add.16, S/23370/Add.19, S/23370/Add.21, S/23370/Add.23, S/23370/Add.24, S/23370/Add.26, S/23370/Add.28, S/23370/Add.29, S/23370/Add.31, S/23370/Add.32, S/23370/Add.35, S/23370/Add.37, S/23370/Add.40, S/23370/Add.46, S/23370/Add.49, S/23370/Add.50, S/25070/Add.13, S/25070/Add.17 and S/25070/Add.19)

The Security Council resumed its consideration of the item at its 3241st meeting, held on 18 June 1993, in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, having before it the report of the Secretary-General pursuant to Security Council resolution 836 (1993) (S/25939 and Corr.1 and Add.1).

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina, at his request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

The President drew attention to a draft resolution (S/25966), which had been submitted by France, the Russian Federation, Spain, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America.

The Security Council then proceeded to vote on draft resolution S/25966 and adopted it unanimously as resolution 844 (1993).

Resolution 844 (1993) reads as follows:

> The Security Council,
>
> Reaffirming its resolution 713 (1991) of 25 September 1991 and all subsequent relevant resolutions,
>
> Having considered the report of the Secretary-General (S/25939 and Corr.1 and Add.1) pursuant to paragraph 12 of resolution 836 (1993) concerning the safe areas in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina,
>
> Reiterating once again its alarm at the grave and intolerable situation in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina arising from serious violations of international humanitarian law,
>
> Recalling the overwhelming importance of seeking a comprehensive political solution to the conflict in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina,
>
> Determined to implement fully the provisions of resolution 836 (1993),
>
> Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,
>
> 1. Approves the report of the Secretary-General;

2. Decides to authorize the reinforcement of the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) to meet the additional force requirements mentioned in paragraph 6 of the report of the Secretary-General as an initial approach;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to continue the consultations, inter alia, with the Governments of the Member States contributing forces to UNPROFOR, called for in resolution 836 (1993);

4. Reaffirms its decision in paragraph 10 of resolution 836 (1993) on the use of air power, in and around the safe areas, to support UNPROFOR in the performance of its mandate, and encourages Member States, acting nationally or through regional organizations or arrangements, to coordinate closely with the Secretary-General in this regard;

5. Calls upon Member States to contribute forces, including logistic support and equipment to facilitate the implementation of the provisions regarding the safe areas;

6. Invites the Secretary-General to report to the Council on a regular basis on the implementation of resolution 836 (1993) and this resolution;

7. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.

The situation between Iraq and Kuwait (see S/21100/Add.30, S/21100/Add.31, S/21100/Add.32, S/21100/Add.33, S/21100/Add.36, S/21100/Add.37, S/21100/Add.38, S/21100/Add.42, S/21100/Add.43, S/21100/Add.47, S/22110/Add.6, S/22110/Add.7, S/22110/Add.8, S/22110/Add.9, S/22110/Add.13, S/22110/Add.14, S/22110/Add.17, S/22110/Add.20, S/22110/Add.24, S/22110/Add.25, S/22110/Add.32, S/22110/Add.37, S/22110/Add.40, S/23370/Add.8, S/23370/Add.11, S/23370/Add.28, S/23370/Add.34, S/23370/Add.39, S/25070/Add.1, S/25070/Add.2, S/25070/Add.5 and S/25070/Add.21; see also S/23370/Add.10, S/23370/Add.32 and S/23370/Add.47)

The Security Council resumed its consideration of the item at its 3242nd meeting, held on 18 June 1993, in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, having before it a note by the Secretary-General (S/25960), transmitting the report of the Executive Chairman of the Special Commission established by the Secretary-General pursuant to paragraph 9 (b) (i) of Security Council resolution 687 (1991).

The President stated that, following consultations among members of the Security Council, he had been authorized to make the following statement on behalf of the Council (S/25970):

"The Security Council is deeply concerned by the Government of Iraq's de facto refusal to accept the United Nations Special Commission's (UNSCOM) installation of monitoring devices at rocket test sites and to transport chemical weapons-related equipment to a designated site for destruction, as set out in a report from the Executive Chairman of the Special Commission to the President of the Security Council (S/25960).

"The Council refers to resolution 687 (1991) requiring Iraq to permit the Special Commission and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) to undertake immediate on-site inspection of any locations designated by the Commission. The agreement on facilities, privileges and immunities between the Government of Iraq and the United Nations, and resolutions 707 (1991) and 715 (1991), clearly establish Iraq's obligation to accept the presence of monitoring equipment designated by the Special Commission, and that it is for the Special Commission alone to determine which items must be destroyed under paragraph 9 of resolution 687 (1991).

"Iraq must accept installation by UNSCOM of monitoring devices at the rocket test sites in question and transport the chemical weapons-related equipment concerned to a designated site for destruction.

"The Council reminds Iraq that resolution 715 (1991) approved plans for monitoring by the Special Commission and the IAEA which clearly require Iraq to accept the presence of such monitoring equipment at Iraqi sites, designated by the Special Commission, to ensure continuing compliance with its obligations under Security Council resolution 687 (1991).

"Iraq's refusal to comply with decisions of the Special Commission, as set out in the report of the Executive Chairman, constitutes a material and unacceptable breach of the relevant provisions of resolution 687 (1991), which established the cease-fire and provided the conditions essential to the restoration of peace and security in the region, as well as violations of Security Council resolutions 707 (1991) and 715 (1991) and the plans for future ongoing monitoring and verification approved thereunder. In this context, it recalls the statements of 8 January 1993 (S/25081) and 11 January 1993 (S/25091), and warns the Government of Iraq of the serious consequences of material breaches of resolution 687 (1991) and violations of its obligations under resolution 715 (1991) and the above-mentioned plans.

"The Council reminds the Government of Iraq of its obligations under Security Council resolutions and its undertakings to provide for the safety of inspection personnel and equipment. The Council demands that the Government of Iraq immediately comply with its obligations under Security Council resolutions 687 (1991), 707 (1991) and 715 (1991), and cease its attempts to restrict the Commission's inspection rights and operational capabilities."

Follow-up to resolution 817 (1993) (see also S/25070/Add.14)

The Security Council began its consideration of the item at its 3243rd meeting, held on 18 June 1993, in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, having before it the letter dated 26 May 1993 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/25855 and Add.1 and Add.2).

The President drew attention to a draft resolution (S/25968), which had been prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations.

The Security Council then proceeded to vote on draft resolution S/25968 and adopted it unanimously as resolution 845 (1993).

Resolution 845 (1993) reads as follows:

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolution 817 (1993) of 7 April 1993, in which it urged Greece and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia to continue to cooperate with the Co-Chairmen of the Steering Committee of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia in order to arrive at a speedy settlement of their difference,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General submitted pursuant to resolution 817 (1993), together with the statement of the Government of Greece and the letter of the President of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia dated 27 and 29 May 1993 respectively (S/25855 and Add.1 and 2),

1. Expresses its appreciation to the Co-Chairmen of the Steering Committee of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia for their efforts and commends to the parties as a sound basis for the settlement of their difference the proposals set forth in annex V to the report of the Secretary-General;

2. Urges the parties to continue their efforts under the auspices of the Secretary-General to arrive at a speedy settlement of the remaining issues between them;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to keep the Council informed on the progress of these further efforts, the objective of which is to resolve the difference between the two parties before the commencement of the forty-eighth session of the General Assembly, and to report to the Council on their outcome in good time, and decides to resume consideration of the matter in the light of the report.

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
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S/25070/Add.25
7 July 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

SUMMARY STATEMENT BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON MATTERS OF WHICH THE SECURITY COUNCIL IS SEIZED AND ON THE STAGE REACHED IN THEIR CONSIDERATION

Addendum

Pursuant to rule 11 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, the Secretary-General is submitting the following summary statement.

The list of items of which the Security Council is seized is contained in documents S/25070 of 11 January 1993, S/25070/Add.4 of 4 February 1993, S/25070/Add.7 of 26 February 1993, S/25070/Add.8 of 8 March 1993, S/25070/Add.10 of 22 March 1993, S/25070/Add.13 of 13 April 1993, S/25070/Add.17 of 20 May 1993, S/25070/Add.19 of 3 June 1993 and S/25070/Add.24 of 6 July 1993.

During the week ending 26 June 1993 the Security Council took action on the following item:

The situation concerning Rwanda (see S/25070/Add.10)

The Security Council resumed its consideration of the item at its 3244th meeting, held on 22 June 1993, in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, having before it the interim report of the Secretary-General on Rwanda (S/25810 and Add.1).

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of Rwanda, at his request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

The President drew attention to a draft resolution (S/25981), which had been prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations.

The Security Council then proceeded to vote on draft resolution S/25981 and adopted it unanimously as resolution 846 (1993).

Resolution 846 (1993) reads as follows:

> The Security Council,
>
> Reaffirming its resolution 812 (1993) of 12 March 1993,

Taking note of the interim report of the Secretary-General dated 20 May 1993 (S/25810 and Add.1),

Also taking note of the requests of the Governments of Rwanda and Uganda for the deployment of United Nations observers along their common border as a temporary confidence-building measure (S/25355, S/25356, S/25797),

Emphasizing the need to prevent the resumption of fighting in Rwanda that could have adverse consequences on the situation in Rwanda and on international peace and security,

Stressing the need for a negotiated political solution, in the framework of the agreements to be signed by the parties in Arusha, in order to put an end to the conflict in Rwanda,

Paying tribute to the efforts of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania to promote such a political solution,

Taking note of the joint request of the Government of Rwanda and the Rwandese Patriotic Front (RPF) concerning the establishment of a neutral international force in Rwanda (S/25951),

Stressing the importance of the ongoing negotiations in Arusha between the Government of Rwanda and the RPF, and expressing its readiness to consider assistance to the OAU in the implementation of the agreements as soon as they are signed,

1. Welcomes with appreciation the report of the Secretary-General (S/25810 and Add.1);

2. Decides to establish the United Nations Observer Mission Uganda - Rwanda (UNOMUR) that will be deployed on the Ugandan side of the border, for an initial period of six months, as set out in the report of the Secretary-General (S/25810 and Add.1), and subject to review every six months;

3. Decides that UNOMUR shall monitor the Uganda/Rwanda border to verify that no military assistance reaches Rwanda, focus being put primarily in this regard on transit or transport, by roads or tracks which could accommodate vehicles, of lethal weapons and ammunition across the border, as well as any other material which could be of military use;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to conclude with the Government of Uganda, before the full deployment of UNOMUR, a status of mission agreement including the safety, cooperation and support the Government of Uganda will provide to UNOMUR;

5. Approves the dispatching of an advance party within fifteen days of the adoption of this resolution or as soon as possible after the conclusion of the status of mission agreement and the full deployment within thirty days of the arrival of the advance party;

6. Urges the Government of Rwanda and the RPF strictly to respect the rules of international humanitarian law;

7. Further urges the Government of Rwanda and the RPF to refrain from any action that could contribute to tension;

8. Welcomes the decision of the Secretary-General to support the peace efforts of the OAU by putting two military experts at its disposal with a view to assisting the Neutral Military Observer Group (NMOG), in particular through logistic expertise to help expedite deployment of the enlarged NMOG to Rwanda;

9. Urges the Government of Rwanda and the RPF to conclude quickly a comprehensive peace agreement;

10. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the Council on the results of the Arusha peace talks;

11. Further requests the Secretary-General to report on the contribution the United Nations could make to assist the OAU in the implementation of the above-mentioned agreement and to begin contingency planning in the event that the Council decides such a contribution is needed;

12. Also requests the Secretary-General to report to the Council on the implementation of the present resolution within sixty days of the deployment of UNOMUR;

13. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

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SUMMARY STATEMENT BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON MATTERS OF WHICH THE SECURITY COUNCIL IS SEIZED AND ON THE STAGE REACHED IN THEIR CONSIDERATION

Pursuant to rule 11 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, the Secretary-General is submitting the following summary statement.

The list of items of which the Security Council is seized is contained in documents S/25070 of 11 January 1993, S/25070/Add.4 of 4 February 1993, S/25070/Add.7 of 26 February 1993, S/25070/Add.8 of 8 March 1993, S/25070/Add.10 of 22 March 1993, S/25070/Add.13 of 13 April 1993, S/25070/Add.17 of 20 May 1993, S/25070/Add.19 of 3 June 1993, S/25070/Add.23 of 2 July 1993 and S/25070/Add.24 of 6 July 1993.

During the week ending 3 July 1993 the Security Council took action on the following items:

United States notification of 26 June 1993 measures against Iraq

By a letter dated 26 June 1993 addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/26003), the Permanent Representative of the United States of America to the United Nations reported that, in accordance with Article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations, the United States had exercised its right of self-defence by "responding to the Government of Iraq's unlawful attempt to murder the former Chief Executive of the United States Government, President George Bush, and to its continuing threat to United States nationals". In the light of the above, the Government of the United States of America requested an urgent meeting of the Security Council.

The Security Council met to consider the item at its 3245th meeting, held on 27 June 1993, in response to the above request.

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of Iraq, at his request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

At the same meeting, the Council concluded its consideration of the item.

The situation between Iraq and Kuwait (see S/21100/Add.30, S/21100/Add.31, S/21100/Add.32, S/21100/Add.33, S/21100/Add.36, S/21100/Add.37, S/21100/Add.38, S/21100/Add.42, S/21100/Add.43, S/21100/Add.47, S/22110/Add.6, S/22110/Add.7,

S/22110/Add.8, S/22110/Add.9, S/22110/Add.13, S/22110/Add.14, S/22110/Add.17, S/22110/Add.20, S/22110/Add.24, S/22110/Add.25, S/22110/Add.32, S/22110/Add.37, S/22110/Add.40, S/23370/Add.8, S/23370/Add.11, S/23370/Add.28, S/23370/Add.34, S/23370/Add.39, S/25070/Add.1, S/25070/Add.2, S/25070/Add.5, S/25070/Add.21 and S/25070/Add.24; see also S/23370/Add.10, S/23370/Add.32 and S/23370/Add.47)

The Security Council resumed its consideration of the item at its 3246th meeting, held on 28 June 1993, in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations.

The President stated that, following consultations among members of the Security Council, he had been authorized to make the following statement on behalf of the Council (S/26006):

"The Security Council has noted with particular concern the letter of 6 June 1993 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Iraq to the Secretary-General (S/25905) concerning resolution 833 (1993).

"The Council recalls in this connection that the Iraq-Kuwait Boundary Demarcation Commission did not reallocate territory between Kuwait and Iraq, but simply carried out the technical task necessary to demarcate the precise coordinates for the first time, on the basis of "The Agreed Minutes between the State of Kuwait and the Republic of Iraq regarding the Restoration of Friendly Relations, Recognition and Related Matters" signed by them on 4 October 1963, which were registered with the United Nations. The Council reminds Iraq that the Boundary Demarcation Commission acted on the basis of resolution 687 (1991) and the Secretary-General's report on implementing paragraph 3 of that resolution, both of which were formally accepted by Iraq. In its resolution 833 (1993), the Council reaffirmed that the decisions of the Commission were final, and demanded that Iraq and Kuwait respect the inviolability of the international boundary as demarcated by the Commission and the right to navigational access.

"The Council also reminds Iraq of its acceptance of resolution 687 (1991) of the Council, which forms the basis for the cease-fire. The Council wishes to stress to Iraq the inviolability of the international boundary between Iraq and Kuwait, demarcated by the Commission and guaranteed by the Council pursuant to resolutions 687 (1991), 773 (1992) and 833 (1993), and the serious consequences that would ensue from any breach thereof."

The situation in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina (see S/23370/Add.36, S/23370/Add.40, S/23370/Add.43, S/23370/Add.45, S/25070/Add.1, S/25070/Add.4, S/25070/Add.7, S/25070/Add.8, S/25070/Add.9, S/25070/Add.11, S/25070/Add.12, S/25070/Add.15, S/25070/Add.16, S/25070/Add.18, S/25070/Add.22 and S/25070/Add.23; see also S/22110/Add.38, S/22110/Add.47, S/22110/Add.50, S/23370/Add.1, S/23370/Add.5, S/23370/Add.7, S/23370/Add.14, S/23370/Add.16, S/23370/Add.19, S/23370/Add.21, S/23370/Add.23, S/23370/Add.24, S/23370/Add.26, S/23370/Add.28, S/23370/Add.29, S/23370/Add.31, S/23370/Add.32, S/23370/Add.35, S/23370/Add.37, S/23370/Add.40, S/23370/Add.46, S/23370/Add.49, S/23370/Add.50, S/25070/Add.13, S/25070/Add.17, S/25070/Add.19 and S/25070/Add.24)

The Security Council resumed its consideration of the item at its 3247th meeting, held on 29 June 1993, in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations.

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Bangladesh, Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Comoros, Costa Rica, Croatia, Egypt, Estonia, Indonesia, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Jordan, Latvia, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Senegal, Slovenia, the Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine and the United Arab Emirates, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited Ambassador Dragomir Djokic, at his request, to address the Council in the course of the discussion of the item before it.

The President drew attention to a draft resolution (S/25997), which had been submitted by Cape Verde, Djibouti, Morocco, Pakistan and Venezuela. The President also announced that Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, the Comoros, Egypt, Estonia, Indonesia, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Jordan, Latvia, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Senegal, the Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Turkey and the United Arab Emirates had joined as sponsors of draft resolution S/25997, which read as follows:

The Security Council,

Recalling all its previous resolutions on the conflict in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina,

Recognizing that the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina is a sovereign, independent State and a Member of the United Nations,

Reaffirming that the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, as a State Member of the United Nations, enjoys the rights provided for in the Charter of the United Nations,

Noting that the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina has continued to be subjected to armed hostilities in contravention of Security Council resolution 713 (1991) and other relevant Security Council resolutions and that, despite all efforts by the United Nations as well as regional organizations and arrangements, the Bosnian Serb party continues to refuse to comply with all relevant resolutions in flagrant contempt of the Security Council,

Commending the Government of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina for its constructive and responsible policies as manifested in its acceptance of all the documents negotiated in the peace process,

Affirming that the international community has the responsibility to secure fully the independence, territorial integrity and unity of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, as well as to prevent acts of genocide and of crimes against humanity,

Reaffirming once again its total and complete rejection of the acquisition of territory through the use of force and the practice of "ethnic cleansing",

Stressing that a solution to the conflict in Bosnia and Herzegovina must be based on the following principles:

(a) Immediate cessation of hostilities;

(b) Withdrawal from the territories occupied by force and ethnic cleansing;

(c) Reversal of the consequences of the reprehensible policy of ethnic cleansing and recognition of the right of all Bosnian refugees to return to their homes;

(d) Restoration of the territorial integrity and unity of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina;

Taking note that the International Court of Justice in its Order of 8 April 1993 in the case concerning application of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide (Bosnia and Herzegovina v. Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro)) unanimously indicated as a provisional measure that the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) should immediately, in pursuance of its undertaking in the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide of 9 December 1948, take all measures within its power to prevent the commission of the crime of genocide,

Recalling also the call made to it by the World Conference on Human Rights to take the necessary measures to end the genocide taking place in Bosnia and Herzegovina, in particular in Gorazde,

Mindful of its duties and responsibilities under the Charter of the United Nations for the maintenance and preservation of international peace and security,

Determining that the grave situation in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina continues to be a threat to international peace and security,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter,

1. Reaffirms the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina;

2. Demands that all hostilities within the territory of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina be halted forthwith and the consequences of hostilities against the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina be reversed in accordance with the principles outlined above;

3. Decides to exempt the Government of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina from the arms embargo imposed on former Yugoslavia by its

resolution 713 (1991) with the sole purpose of enabling the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina to exercise its inherent right of self-defence;

4. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.

The Security Council then proceeded to vote on draft resolution S/25997 with the following result: the draft resolution received 6 votes in favour to none against, with 9 abstentions (Brazil, China, France, Hungary, Japan, New Zealand, Russian Federation, Spain and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland) and was not adopted, having failed to obtain the required number of votes.

United Nations Protection Force (see S/23370/Add.14, S/23370/Add.40, S/25070/Add.7 and S/25070/Add.13; see also S/22110/Add.38, S/22110/Add.47, S/22110/Add.50, S/23370/Add.1, S/23370/Add.5, S/23370/Add.7, S/23370/Add.16, S/23370/Add.19, S/23370/Add.21, S/23370/Add.23, S/23370/Add.24, S/23370/Add.26, S/23370/Add.28, S/23370/Add.29, S/23370/Add.31, S/23370/Add.32, S/23370/Add.35, S/23370/Add.36, S/23370/Add.37, S/23370/Add.40, S/23370/Add.43, S/23370/Add.45, S/23370/Add.46, S/23370/Add.49, S/23370/Add.50, S/25070/Add.1, S/25070/Add.4, S/25070/Add.7, S/25070/Add.8, S/25070/Add.9, S/25070/Add.11, S/25070/Add.12, S/25070/Add.15, S/25070/Add.16, S/25070/Add.17, S/25070/Add.18, S/25070/Add.19, S/25070/Add.22, S/25070/Add.23 and S/25070/Add.24)

The Security Council considered the item at its 3248th meeting, held on 30 June 1993, in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, having before it the report of the Secretary-General pursuant to Security Council resolution 815 (1993) (S/25777 and Corr.1 and Add.1) and the further report of the Secretary-General pursuant to Security Council resolution 815 (1993) (S/25993).

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of Croatia, at his request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

The President drew attention to a draft resolution (S/26014), which had been prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations.

The Security Council then proceeded to vote on draft resolution S/26014 and adopted it unanimously as resolution 847 (1993).

Resolution 847 (1993) reads as follows:

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolution 743 (1992) and all subsequent resolutions relating to the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR),

Having considered the reports of the Secretary-General of 15 May 1993 (S/25777 and Corr.1 and Add.1) and of 25 June 1993 (S/25993),

Having considered also the letter by the President of the Republic of Croatia of 26 June 1993 addressed to the Secretary-General (S/26002),

Recalling the overwhelming importance of seeking, on the basis of the relevant resolutions of the Security Council, comprehensive political solutions to the conflicts in the territory of the former Yugoslavia, and of sustaining confidence and stability in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia,

Strongly condemning continuing military attacks within the territory of the Republics of Croatia and of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and reaffirming its commitment to ensure respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Croatia and of the other Member States where UNPROFOR is deployed,

Calling on the parties and others concerned to reach an agreement on confidence-building measures in the territory of the Republic of Croatia, including the opening of the railroad between Zagreb and Split, the highway between Zagreb and Zupanja, and the Adriatic oil pipeline, securing the uninterrupted traffic across the Maslenica straits, and restoring the supply of electricity and water to all regions of the Republic of Croatia including the United Nations Protected Areas,

Determined to ensure the security of UNPROFOR and its freedom of movement for all its missions, and to these ends, as regards UNPROFOR in the Republic of Croatia and the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. Approves the report of the Secretary-General of 25 June 1993 (S/25993) and the request for additional resources contained in paragraphs 22, 24 and 25 of his report of 15 May 1993 (S/25777);

2. Requests the Secretary-General to report one month after the adoption of the present resolution on progress towards implementation of the United Nations peace-keeping plan for Croatia and all relevant Security Council resolutions, taking into account the position of the Croatian Government, and decides to reconsider, in the light of that report, UNPROFOR's mandate in the territory of the Republic of Croatia;

3. Decides, in this context, to extend UNPROFOR's mandate for an additional interim period terminating on 30 September 1993;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to keep the Council regularly informed on developments in regard to the implementation of UNPROFOR's mandate;

5. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.

The situation in Georgia (see S/23370/Add.40 and S/25070/Add.4)

The Security Council resumed its consideration of the item at its 3249th meeting held on 2 July 1993, in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, having before it the letter dated 2 July 1993 from the Head of State of Georgia addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/26031).

The President of the Security Council stated that, following consultations among members of the Council, he had been authorized to make the following statement on behalf of the Council (S/26032):

"The Security Council has considered the letter dated 2 July 1993 from the Head of State of the Republic of Georgia concerning the situation in Abkhazia, Republic of Georgia (S/26031). The Council expresses its deep concern at the reports of increased fighting around Sukhumi. The Council calls on all the parties to cease military action immediately, and to respect the cease-fire agreement of 14 May 1993. The Council will consider without delay the report of the Secretary-General of 1 July 1993 (S/26023), and the recommendations therein."

UNITED
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SUMMARY STATEMENT BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON MATTERS OF WHICH THE SECURITY COUNCIL IS SEIZED AND ON THE STAGE REACHED IN THEIR CONSIDERATION

Addendum

Pursuant to rule 11 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, the Secretary-General is submitting the following summary statement.

The list of items of which the Security Council is seized is contained in documents S/25070 of 11 January 1993, S/25070/Add.4 of 4 February 1993, S/25070/Add.7 of 26 February 1993, S/25070/Add.8 of 8 March 1993, S/25070/Add.10 of 22 March 1993, S/25070/Add.13 of 13 April 1993, S/25070/Add.17 of 20 May 1993, S/25070/Add.19 of 3 June 1993, S/25070/Add.23 of 2 July 1993, S/25070/Add.24 of 6 July 1993 and S/25070/Add.26 of 9 July 1993.

During the week ending 10 July 1993 the Security Council took action on the following items:

Admission of new Members (see S/7382, S/7564, S/8301, S/8555, S/8815, S/8896, S/9961, S/10121, S/10296, S/10327, S/10351, S/10462, S/10762, S/10770/Add.1, S/10855/Add.25, S/10855/Add.29, S/11185/Add.22, S/11185/Add.23, S/11185/Add.24, S/11185/Add.31, S/11185/Add.32, S/11593/Add.31, S/11593/Add.32, S/11593/Add.33, S/11593/Add.38, S/11593/Add.39, S/11593/Add.41, S/11593/Add.48, S/11935/Add.25, S/11935/Add.33, S/11935/Add.36, S/11935/Add.45, S/11935/Add.46, S/11935/Add.47, S/11935/Add.48, S/12269/Add.27, S/12269/Add.29, S/12520/Add.32, S/12520/Add.48, S/13033/Add.36, S/13737/Add.7, S/13737/Add.30, S/14326/Add.27, S/14326/Add.38, S/14326/Add.45, S/15560/Add.38, S/16270/Add.7, S/21100/Add.15, S/21100/Add.31, S/22110/Add.32, S/22110/Add.36, S/23370/Add.2, S/23370/Add.3, S/23370/Add.4, S/23370/Add.5, S/23370/Add.6, S/23370/Add.7, S/23370/Add.8, S/23370/Add.19, S/23370/Add.20 and Corr.1, S/23370/Add.26, S/23370/Add.27, S/25070/Add.1, S/25070/Add.14 and S/25070/Add.21)

By a note dated 6 July 1993 (S/26039), the Secretary-General circulated the application of the Principality of Andorra for admission to membership in the United Nations, contained in a letter dated 9 June 1993 from the Head of Government of the Principality of Andorra addressed to the Secretary-General.

The Security Council considered the application of the Principality of Andorra for admission to membership in the United Nations at its 3250th meeting, held on 7 July 1993.

At the same meeting, in accordance with the provisions of rule 59 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council and in the absence of a proposal to the contrary, the President of the Security Council referred the application of the Principality of Andorra to the Committee on the Admission of New Members for examination and report.

At its 3251st meeting, on 8 July 1993, the Security Council had before it the report of the Committee on the Admission of New Members (S/26051), unanimously recommending to the Council a draft resolution concerning the application of the Principality of Andorra for admission to membership in the United Nations.

At that meeting, in accordance with the understanding reached in prior consultations among members of the Council and upon a proposal by the President, the Security Council adopted without a vote the draft resolution contained in paragraph 4 of the report of the Committee on the Admission of New Members as resolution 848 (1993).

Resolution 848 (1993) reads as follows:

> The Security Council,
>
> Having examined the application of the Principality of Andorra for admission to the United Nations (S/26039),
>
> Recommends to the General Assembly that the Principality of Andorra be admitted to membership in the United Nations.

In accordance with the recommendation contained in paragraph 3 of the report of the Committee on the Admission of New Members and in order to present its recommendation to the General Assembly at its resumed forty-seventh session, the Security Council decided to waive the time-limits set forth in the penultimate paragraph of rule 60 of its provisional rules of procedure.

The President stated that he would immediately convey the decision of the Security Council recommending the admission of the Principality of Andorra to membership in the United Nations to the Secretary-General for transmission to the General Assembly in accordance with the provisions of rule 60 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The President of the Security Council then made the following statement on behalf of the Council (S/26054):

> "The Security Council has decided to recommend to the General Assembly that the Principality of Andorra be admitted as a Member of the United Nations. On behalf of the members of the Security Council, I wish to extend my congratulations to the Principality of Andorra on this historic occasion.
>
> "The Council notes with great satisfaction the Principality of Andorra's solemn commitment to uphold the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and to fulfil all the obligations contained therein. We look forward to the day in the near future when the

Principality of Andorra will join us as a Member of the United Nations and to working closely with its representatives."

The situation in Georgia (see S/23370/Add.40, S/25070/Add.4 and S/25070/Add.26)

The Security Council resumed its consideration of the item at its 3252nd meeting, held on 9 July 1993, in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, having before it the report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Abkhazia, Republic of Georgia (S/26023 and Add.2).

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of Georgia, at his request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

The President drew attention to a draft resolution (S/26053), which had been prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations.

The President drew the attention of the members of the Council to a revision to draft resolution S/26053 in its provisional form.

The Security Council then proceeded to vote on draft resolution S/26053, as revised in its provisional form, and adopted it unanimously as resolution 849 (1993).

Resolution 849 (1993) reads as follows:

The Security Council,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 1 July 1993 (S/26023 and Add.2),

Recalling the statements made by the President of the Security Council on 10 September 1992, 8 October 1992 and 29 January 1993 concerning the situation in Abkhazia, Republic of Georgia (S/24542, S/24637 and S/25198),

Recalling the Moscow Agreement of 3 September 1992 (S/24523),

Endorsing the approach set out in the Secretary-General's letter of 5 May 1993 to the President of the Security Council (S/25756),

Noting with concern the recent intensification of fighting around Sukhumi,

Reaffirming the statement made by the President of the Security Council on 2 July 1993 (S/26032), which called in particular on all parties to respect the cease-fire agreement of 14 May 1993,

Stressing the importance it attaches, in the context of the deployment of military observers, to the existence and implementation of a cease-fire and a peace process with the effective involvement of the United Nations,

1. Notes with appreciation the observations contained in the Secretary-General's report;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to send his Special Envoy to the region to assist in reaching agreement on the implementation of the cease-fire; and to begin immediately the necessary preparations, including contacting Member States which may be able to make observers available and sending a planning team to the area, for the dispatch of 50 military observers to Georgia once the cease-fire is implemented;

3. Further requests the Secretary-General to notify the Council, for its decision, when the cease-fire has been implemented and in his view conditions permit the deployment of the observers, and to make recommendations at that stage for their mandate, and declares its readiness to act expeditiously upon such notification;

4. Welcomes in this context the Secretary-General's continuing efforts to launch a peace process involving the parties to the conflict and with the participation of the Government of the Russian Federation as a facilitator;

5. Supports the Secretary-General's continuing cooperation with the Chairman-in-Office of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) in their efforts to bring peace to the region;

6. Calls on the Government of the Republic of Georgia to enter expeditiously into discussion with the United Nations on a status of forces agreement to facilitate early deployment of observers when the Council so decides;

7. Decides to remain seized of the matter.

The situation in Mozambique (see S/23370/Add.41, S/23370/Add.43, S/23370/Add.50 and S/25070/Add.15)

The Security Council resumed its consideration of the item at its 3253rd meeting, held on 9 July 1993, in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, having before it the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Operation in Mozambique (S/26034).

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of Mozambique, at his request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

The President drew attention to a draft resolution (S/26055), which had been prepared in the course of the Council's consultations.

The President also drew the attention of the members of the Council to a revision to draft resolution S/26055 in its provisional form.

The Security Council then proceeded to vote on draft resolution S/26055, as orally revised in its provisional form, and adopted it unanimously as resolution 850 (1993).

Resolution 850 (1993) reads as follows:

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolutions 782 (1992) of 13 October 1992, 797 (1992) of 16 December 1992 and 818 (1993) of 14 April 1993,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General dated 2 July 1993 (S/26034),

Reiterating the importance it attaches to the General Peace Agreement for Mozambique (S/24635) and to the timely fulfilment by all parties in good faith of obligations contained therein,

Seriously concerned that the delays in the implementation of major aspects of the General Peace Agreement have not been entirely overcome,

Encouraged by the efforts of the Government of Mozambique and the Resistência Nacional Moçambicana (RENAMO) to maintain the cease-fire,

Noting with satisfaction the signature of the Status of Forces Agreement between the Government of Mozambique and the United Nations, and the full deployment of all the main infantry battalions of ONUMOZ,

Noting also with satisfaction the successful completion of the withdrawal of Zimbabwean and Malawian troops as provided for in the General Peace Agreement,

1. Approves the report of the Secretary-General dated 2 July 1993 (S/26034);

2. Pays tribute to the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, to the Force Commander of ONUMOZ, and to the military and civilian personnel of ONUMOZ who are tackling with determination and dedication the difficult task of helping the people of Mozambique to achieve lasting peace and democracy in their country;

3. Welcomes the progress made to date in the implementation of the provisions of the General Peace Agreement but stresses its concern that the delays previously reported to the Security Council have not been entirely overcome, in particular with respect to the assembly and demobilization of forces, the formation of the new unified armed forces, and finalizing the arrangements for the elections;

4. Underlines in this respect the importance it attaches to the holding of the elections no later than October 1994;

5. Welcomes the agreement of the parties to the convening of a meeting between the President of the Republic of Mozambique and the President of RENAMO in Maputo on 17 July 1993 to address major issues pertaining to the implementation of the General Peace Agreement;

6. Invites the Government of Mozambique and RENAMO to cooperate fully with the Secretary-General and his Special Representative in their efforts to promote a resolution of these difficulties and to agree without delay to the revised timetable for the implementation of the provisions of the General Peace Agreement on the basis of the general parameters described in paragraphs 21-23 of the report of the Secretary-General;

7. Urges the Government of Mozambique and RENAMO to begin, as a matter of urgency, the assembly and demobilization of their forces without waiting for all assembly areas to become operational;

8. Further urges RENAMO to dispatch without further delay its military personnel to the military centre in Nyanga (Zimbabwe) for training, together with military personnel of the Government of Mozambique, as the first elements of the new Mozambican Defence Force (FADM);

9. Approves the recommendation of the Secretary-General that ONUMOZ should chair the Joint Commission for the Formation of the Mozambican Defence Force (CCFADM), on the strict understanding that this would not entail any obligation on the part of the United Nations for training or establishing the new armed forces, and encourages RENAMO to participate fully in the work of the Commission;

10. Stresses the importance of the early establishment of the Commission of State Administration, and the application throughout the country of the provisions of the General Peace Agreement concerning public administration;

11. Notes with appreciation the assistance and pledges made by Member States in support of the peace process, and encourages donors to provide appropriate and prompt assistance for the implementation of major aspects of the General Peace Agreement;

12. Also notes with appreciation the contribution from the Government of Italy to the Trust Fund described in paragraph 12 of the report of the Secretary-General, and welcomes the intention of a number of other Member States to contribute;

13. Requests the Secretary-General to keep the Security Council informed of developments regarding the full implementation of the provisions of the General Peace Agreement and to submit a report to the Security Council by 18 August 1993 on the outcome of the discussions on the revised timetable, including for the assembly and demobilization of forces and the formation of the new unified armed forces;

14. Decides to remain seized of the matter.

UNITED
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SUMMARY STATEMENT BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON MATTERS OF WHICH THE SECURITY COUNCIL IS SEIZED AND ON THE STAGE REACHED IN THEIR CONSIDERATION

Addendum

Pursuant to rule 11 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, the Secretary-General is submitting the following summary statement.

The list of items of which the Security Council is seized is contained in documents S/25070 of 11 January 1993, S/25070/Add.4 of 4 February 1993, S/25070/Add.7 of 26 February 1993, S/25070/Add.8 of 8 March 1993, S/25070/Add.10 of 22 March 1993, S/25070/Add.13 of 13 April 1993, S/25070/Add.17 of 20 May 1993, S/25070/Add.19 of 3 June 1993, S/25070/Add.23 of 2 July 1993, S/25070/Add.24 of 6 July 1993 and S/25070/Add.26 of 9 July 1993.

During the week ending 17 July 1993 the Security Council took action on the following items:

The situation in Angola (see S/25070/Add.4, S/25070/Add.10, S/25070/Add.17, S/25070/Add.22 and S/25070/Add.23; see also S/22110/Add.21, S/23370/Add.12, S/23370/Add.27, S/23370/Add.37, S/23370/Add.40, S/23370/Add.43, S/23370/Add.48 and S/23370/Add.51)

The Security Council resumed its consideration of the item at its 3254th meeting, held on 15 July 1993, in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, having before it the further report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Angola Verification Mission II (UNAVEM II) (S/26060 and Add.1 and 2).

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Angola, Egypt, Namibia, Portugal the United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

Following a suspension of the meeting, the President drew attention to a draft resolution (S/26080), which had been prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations.

The Security Council then proceeded to vote on draft resolution S/26080, and adopted it unanimously as resolution 851 (1993).

Resolution 851 (1993) reads as follows:

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolutions 696 (1991) of 30 May 1991, 747 (1992) of 24 March 1992, 785 (1992) of 30 October 1992, 793 (1992) of 30 November 1992, 804 (1993) of 29 January 1993, 811 (1993) of 12 March 1993, 823 (1993) of 30 April 1993 and 834 (1993) of 1 June 1993,

Having considered the further report (S/26060 and Add.2) of the Secretary-General dated 12 July 1993,

Recalling the statement made by the President of the Security Council on 8 June 1993 (S/25899),

Welcoming the Declaration on the Situation in Angola adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) at its Twenty-ninth Ordinary Session (S/26076), and the Resolution on the Situation in Angola adopted by the Council of Ministers of the OAU at its Fifty-eighth Ordinary Session (S/26081),

Welcoming also the joint statement issued in Moscow on 8 July 1993 by the representatives of Portugal, the Russian Federation and the United States of America, the three observer States to the Angolan peace process (S/26064),

Noting the Special Declaration on Angola adopted by the World Conference on Human Rights in Vienna,

Expressing grave concern at the deterioration of the political and military situation, and noting with consternation the further deterioration of an already grave humanitarian situation,

Deeply concerned that the peace talks remain suspended and that a cease-fire has not been established,

Welcoming and supporting the efforts of the Secretary-General and his Special Representative aimed at the earliest resolution of the Angolan crisis through negotiations,

Emphasizing the importance of a continued and effective United Nations presence in Angola with a view to fostering the peace process and advancing the implementation of the "Acordos de Paz",

Reaffirming its commitment to preserve the unity and territorial integrity of Angola,

1. Welcomes the further report of the Secretary-General dated 12 July 1993 and decides to extend the existing mandate of the United Nations Angola Verification Mission (UNAVEM II) for a period of two months until 15 September 1993;

2. Reiterates its readiness to consider taking action promptly, at any time within the period of the mandate authorized by this resolution, on the recommendation of the Secretary-General to expand substantially the United Nations presence in Angola in the event of significant progress in the peace process;

3. Stresses the importance of the functions of good offices and mediation by UNAVEM II and the Special Representative, with the goal of restoring a cease-fire and reinstating the peace process for the full implementation of the "Acordos de Paz";

4. Reiterates its demand that UNITA accept unreservedly the results of the democratic elections of 1992 and abide fully by the "Acordos de Paz";

5. Condemns UNITA for continuing military actions, which are resulting in increased suffering to the civilian population of Angola and damage to the Angolan economy and again demands that UNITA immediately cease such actions;

6. Also condemns UNITA's repeated attempts to seize additional territory and its failure to withdraw its troops from the locations which it has occupied since the resumption of the hostilities, and demands once again that it immediately do so and agree without delay to return its troops to United Nations-monitored areas as a transitional measure pending full implementation of the "Acordos de Paz";

7. Reaffirms that such occupation is a grave violation of the "Acordos de Paz" and is incompatible with the goal of peace through agreements and reconciliation;

8. Stresses the fundamental need to reinitiate without delay the peace talks under United Nations auspices with a view to the immediate establishment of a cease-fire throughout the country and the full implementation of the "Acordos de Paz" and relevant resolutions of the Security Council;

9. Takes note of statements by UNITA that it is prepared to resume peace negotiations and demands that UNITA act accordingly;

10. Welcomes the continued disposition of the Government of Angola to reach a peaceful settlement of the conflict in conformity with the "Acordos de Paz" and relevant resolutions of the Security Council;

11. Urges all States to refrain from any action which directly or indirectly could jeopardize the implementation of the "Acordos de Paz", especially from providing any form of direct or indirect military assistance to UNITA, or any other support to UNITA inconsistent with the peace process;

12. Expresses its readiness to consider the imposition of measures under the Charter of the United Nations, including a mandatory embargo on the sale or supply to UNITA of arms and related matériel and other military

assistance, to prevent UNITA from pursuing its military actions, unless by 15 September 1993 the Secretary-General has reported that an effective cease-fire has been established and that agreement has been reached on the full implementation of the "Acordos de Paz" and relevant resolutions of the Security Council;

13. Recognizes the legitimate rights of the Government of Angola and in this regard welcomes the provision of assistance to the Government of Angola in support of the democratic process;

14. Welcomes the steps taken by the Secretary-General to implement the emergency humanitarian assistance plan;

15. Takes note of statements by UNITA that it will cooperate in ensuring the unimpeded delivery of humanitarian assistance to all Angolans and demands that UNITA act accordingly;

16. Calls upon all Member States, United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations to respond swiftly and generously to the Secretary-General's appeal in implementation of the above-mentioned plan and to accord or increase humanitarian relief assistance to Angola, and encourages the Special Representative of the Secretary-General to continue to coordinate the provision of humanitarian assistance;

17. Demands that UNITA continue to extend its cooperation in ensuring the immediate evacuation of foreign nationals and their family members from Huambo and other locations occupied by UNITA;

18. Reiterates its strong condemnation of the attack by UNITA forces, on 27 May 1993, against a train carrying civilians, and reaffirms that such criminal attacks are clear violations of international humanitarian law;

19. Reiterates also its appeal to both parties strictly to abide by applicable rules of international humanitarian law, including to guarantee unimpeded access for humanitarian assistance to the civilian population in need, and commends in particular the efforts of the Secretary-General and his Special Representative to establish agreed humanitarian relief corridors;

20. Reiterates its appeal to both parties to take all necessary measures to ensure the security and safety of UNAVEM II personnel as well as of the personnel involved in humanitarian relief operations;

21. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to it as soon as the situation warrants, and in any case before 15 September 1993, a report on the situation in Angola with his recommendation for the further role of the United Nations in the peace process and, in the meantime, to keep the Council regularly informed of developments;

22. Requests also the Secretary-General to submit as soon as possible the budgetary implications of bringing UNAVEM II up to its full strength as mandated in resolution 696 (1991) of 30 May 1991;

23. Decides to remain seized of the matter.

The situation prevailing in and adjacent to the United Nations Protected Areas in Croatia (see S/25070/Add.4 and S/25070/Add.23; see also S/22110/Add.38, S/22110/Add.47, S/22110/Add.50, S/23370/Add.1, S/23370/Add.5, S/23370/Add.7, S/23370/Add.14, S/23370/Add.16, S/23370/Add.19, S/23370/Add.21, S/23370/Add.23, S/23370/Add.24, S/23370/Add.26, S/23370/Add.28, S/23370/Add.29, S/23370/Add.31, S/23370/Add.32, S/23370/Add.35, S/23370/Add.36, S/23370/Add.37, S/23370/Add.40, S/23370/Add.43, S/23370/Add.45, S/23370/Add.46, S/23370/Add.49, S/23370/Add.50, S/25070/Add.1, S/25070/Add.4, S/25070/Add.7, S/25070/Add.8, S/25070/Add.9, S/25070/Add.11, S/25070/Add.12, S/25070/Add.13, S/25070/Add.15, S/25070/Add.16, S/25070/Add.17, S/25070/Add.18, S/25070/Add.19 and S/25070/Add.22)

The Security Council resumed its consideration of the item at its 3255th meeting, held on 15 July 1993, in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, having before it the letter dated 14 July 1993 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/26082).

The President of the Security Council stated that, following consultations among members of the Security Council, he had been authorized to make the following statement on behalf of the Council (S/26084):

"The Security Council is deeply concerned at the information contained in the letter of the Secretary-General of 14 July 1993 (S/26082) on the situation in and around the United Nations Protected Areas (UNPAs) in the Republic of Croatia. It recalls its resolutions 802 (1993) and 847 (1993) and in particular the demand in the former that all parties and others concerned comply strictly with the cease-fire arrangements already agreed and the call on them in the latter to reach an agreement on confidence-building measures.

"The Security Council expresses its deep concern at the latest report on hostilities in the UNPAs, including in particular by the Krajina Serbs, and demands that these hostilities cease immediately.

"The Security Council continues to attach the highest importance to securing the reopening of the Maslenica crossing to civilian traffic. In this context it reaffirms its support for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Croatia. It recognizes the real and legitimate concern of the Government of the Republic of Croatia in such reopening, as set out in the letter of 12 July 1993 from the Permanent Representative of the Republic of Croatia (S/26074). It also recalls the demand in its resolution 802 (1993) that the Croatian armed forces withdraw from the areas in question.

"The Security Council considers that the planned unilateral reopening of the Maslenica bridge and of Zemunik airport on 18 July 1993, in the absence of agreement between the parties and others concerned in

cooperation with the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR), would jeopardize the objectives of the Council's resolutions and in particular the call in its resolution 847 (1993) for agreement on confidence-building measures and the efforts of the Co-Chairmen of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia and UNPROFOR to achieve a negotiated settlement to the problem. It urges the Government of the Republic of Croatia to refrain from this action.

"The Security Council expresses its support for the efforts of the Co-Chairmen and UNPROFOR and calls on the parties and others concerned to cooperate fully with them in this regard and to conclude rapidly the agreement on confidence-building measures called for in its resolution 847 (1993). It joins the Secretary-General in his call to the parties and others concerned to act in a manner conducive to the maintenance of peace and to refrain from any action which would undermine these efforts, and calls upon the parties to assure UNPROFOR's freedom of access in particular to the area surrounding the Maslenica crossing."

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SUMMARY STATEMENT BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON MATTERS OF WHICH THE SECURITY COUNCIL IS SEIZED AND ON THE STAGE REACHED IN THEIR CONSIDERATION

Addendum

Pursuant to rule 11 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, the Secretary-General is submitting the following summary statement.

The list of items of which the Security Council is seized is contained in documents S/25070 of 11 January 1993, S/25070/Add.4 of 4 February 1993, S/25070/Add.7 of 26 February 1993, S/25070/Add.8 of 8 March 1993, S/25070/Add.10 of 22 March 1993, S/25070/Add.13 of 13 April 1993, S/25070/Add.17 of 20 May 1993, S/25070/Add.19 of 3 June 1993, S/25070/Add.23 of 2 July 1993, S/25070/Add.24 of 6 July 1993 and S/25070/Add.26 of 9 July 1993.

During the week ending 24 July 1993 the Security Council took action on the following items:

Complaint by Ukraine regarding the decree of the Supreme Soviet of the Russian Federation concerning Sevastopol

By a letter dated 13 July 1993 addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/26075), the Permanent Representative of Ukraine to the United Nations transmitted the text of a statement issued on 9 July 1993 by the President of Ukraine on the decision of the Supreme Council (Parliament) of the Russian Federation, by which the Ukrainian city of Sevastopol was proclaimed to belong to the Russian Federation.

By a letter dated 16 July 1993 addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/26100), the Permanent Representative of Ukraine to the United Nations transmitted the text of a letter dated 14 July 1993 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Ukraine addressed to the President of the Security Council, requesting him to convene urgently a meeting of the Security Council in accordance with paragraph 1 of Article 35 of the Charter of the United Nations and rule 3 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council to consider the situation that had been created as a result of the adoption on 9 July 1993 of a decree of the Supreme Council of the Russian Federation concerning the Ukrainian city of Sevastopol.

By a letter dated 19 July 1993 addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/26109), the Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation to the United Nations transmitted the text of the statement issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation on 11 July 1993 in connection with the resolution of the Supreme Council of the Russian Federation regarding the status of the city of Sevastopol.

The Security Council met to consider the item at its 3256th meeting, held on 20 July 1993, in response to the request by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Ukraine (S/26100, annex).

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of Ukraine, at his request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

The President of the Security Council stated that, following consultations of the Council, he had been authorized to make the following statement on behalf of the Council (S/26118):

"The Security Council has considered the letter dated 13 and 16 July 1993 from the Permanent Representative of Ukraine to the President of the Council (S/26075 and S/26100), transmitting a statement by the President of Ukraine on the Decree adopted by the Supreme Soviet of the Russian Federation on 9 July 1993 concerning Sevastopol and a letter from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Ukraine on the same matter.

"The Security Council has also considered the letter dated 19 July 1993 from the Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation (S/26109), circulating a statement by the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation concerning the aforementioned Decree.

"The Security Council shares the deep concern, and welcomes the position, expressed by the President and the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Ukraine concerning the Decree of the Supreme Soviet of the Russian Federation. In this context, it also welcomes the position taken by the Ministry for Foreign Affairs on behalf of the Government of the Russian Federation.

"The Security Council reaffirms in this connection its commitment to the territorial integrity of Ukraine, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations. The Security Council recalls that in the Treaty between the Russian Federation and Ukraine, signed at Kiev on 19 November 1990, the High Contracting Parties committed themselves to respect each other's territorial integrity within their currently existing frontiers. The Decree of the Supreme Soviet of the Russian Federation is incompatible with this commitment as well as with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, and without effect.

"The Security Council welcomes the efforts of the Presidents and the Governments of the Russian Federation and Ukraine to settle any differences

between them by peaceful means and urges that they will take all steps to ensure the avoidance of tension.

"The Security Council will remain seized of the matter."

The situation in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina (see S/23370/Add.36, S/23370/Add.40, S/23370/Add.43, S/23370/Add.45, S/25070/Add.1, S/25070/Add.4, S/25070/Add.7, S/25070/Add.8, S/25070/Add.9, S/25070/Add.11, S/25070/Add.12, S/25070/Add.13, S/25070/Add.15, S/25070/Add.16, S/25070/Add.18, S/25070/Add.19, S/25070/Add.22, S/25070/Add.23, S/25070/Add.24 and S/25070/Add.26; see also S/22110/Add.38, S/22110/Add.47, S/22110/Add.50, S/23370/Add.1, S/23370/Add.5, S/23370/Add.7, S/23370/Add.14, S/23370/Add.16, S/23370/Add.19, S/23370/Add.21, S/23370/Add.23, S/23370/Add.24, S/23370/Add.26, S/23370/Add.28, S/23370/Add.29, S/23370/Add.31, S/23370/Add.32, S/23370/Add.35, S/23370/Add.37, S/23370/Add.40, S/23370/Add.46, S/23370/Add.49, S/23370/Add.50 and S/25070/Add.17)

The Security Council resumed its consideration of the item at its 3257th meeting, held on 22 July 1993, in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, having before it the letter dated 19 July 1993 from the Permanent Representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the United Nations, transmitting the text of a letter of the same date from the President of the Presidency of Bosnia and Herzegovina addressed to the President of the Security Council.

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina, at his request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

The President of the Security Council stated that, following consultations of the Council, he had been authorized to make the following statement on behalf of the Council (S/26134):

"The Security Council has noted with grave concern the letter of 19 July 1993 from the President of the Presidency of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/26107, annex) about the Bosnian Serb military offensive in the area of Mount Igman, close to Sarajevo, a city which has stood for centuries as an outstanding example of a multicultural, multi-ethnic and pluri-religious society, which needs to be protected and preserved.

"The Security Council renews its demand that all hostilities in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina cease and that the parties and others concerned refrain from any hostile acts. It supports the call from the Co-Chairmen of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia in this regard, designed to facilitate the peace talks.

"The Security Council reaffirms its resolutions 824 (1993) and 836 (1993), in the first of which the Council declared Sarajevo a safe area that should be free from armed attacks and any hostile acts, and from which Bosnian Serb military or para-military units should be withdrawn to a distance wherefrom they cease to constitute a menace to its security and that of its inhabitants. It condemns the offensive by the Bosnian Serbs on Mount Igman aimed at further isolating Sarajevo and escalating the recent

unprecedented and unacceptable pressures on the Government and people of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina before the forthcoming talks in Geneva. It demands an immediate end to this offensive and to all attacks on Sarajevo. It also demands an immediate end to all violations of international humanitarian law. It demands an end to the disruption of public utilities (including water, electricity, fuel and communications) by the Bosnian Serb party and to the blocking of, and interference with, the delivery of humanitarian relief by both the Bosnian Serb and the Bosnian Croat parties.

"The Security Council calls on the parties to meet in Geneva under the auspices of the Co-Chairmen of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia. It calls on the parties to negotiate in earnest with the aim of achieving a just and equitable settlement on the basis of the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the principles agreed at the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia in London on 26 August 1992 and supported by the Council in its statement of 2 September 1992 (S/24510). In particular it reaffirms the unacceptability of ethnic cleansing, or the acquisition of territory by the use of force, or any dissolution of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

"The Security Council emphasizes that it will keep open all options, none of which is prejudged or excluded from consideration."

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SUMMARY STATEMENT BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON MATTERS OF WHICH THE SECURITY COUNCIL IS SEIZED AND ON THE STAGE REACHED IN THEIR CONSIDERATION

Addendum

Pursuant to rule 11 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, the Secretary-General is submitting the following summary statement.

The list of items of which the Security Council is seized is contained in documents S/25070 of 11 January 1993, S/25070/Add.4 of 4 February 1993, S/25070/Add.7 of 26 February 1993, S/25070/Add.8 of 8 March 1993, S/25070/Add.10 of 22 March 1993, S/25070/Add.13 of 13 April 1993, S/25070/Add.17 of 20 May 1993, S/25070/Add.19 of 3 June 1993, S/25070/Add.23 of 2 July 1993, S/25070/Add.24 of 6 July 1993, S/25070/Add.26 of 9 July 1993 and S/25070/Add.29 of 30 July 1993.

During the week ending 31 July 1993 the Security Council took action on the following items:

The situation in the Middle East (see S/7913, S/7923, S/7976, S/8000, S/8048, S/8066, S/8215, S/8242, S/8252, S/8269, S/8502, S/8525, S/8534, S/8564, S/8575, S/8584, S/8595, S/8747, S/8753, S/8807, S/8815, S/8828, S/8836, S/8885, S/8896, S/8960, S/9123, S/9135, S/9319, S/9382, S/9395, S/9406, S/9427 and Corr.1, S/9449, S/9452, S/9805, S/9812, S/9930, S/10327, S/10341, S/10554, S/10557, S/10703, S/10721, S/10729, S/10743, S/10770/Add.4, S/10855/Add.15, S/10855/Add.16, S/10855/Add.23, S/10855/Add.24, S/10855/Add.29, S/10855/Add.30, S/10855/Add.33, S/10855/Add.41, S/10855/Add.43, S/10855/Add.44, S/11185/Add.14, S/11185/Add.15, S/11185/Add.16, S/11185/Add.21, S/11185/Add.42/Rev.1, S/11185/Add.47, S/11593/Add.15, S/11593/Add.21, S/11593/Add.29, S/11593/Add.42, S/11593/Add.49, S/11935/Add.21, S/11935/Add.42, S/11935/Add.48, S/12269/Add.12, S/12269/Add.13, S/12269/Add.21, S/12269/Add.42, S/12269/Add.48, S/12520/Add.10, S/12520/Add.11, S/12520/Add.17, S/12520/Add.21, S/12520/Add.37, S/12520/Add.39, S/12520/Add.42, S/12520/Add.47, S/12520/Add.48, S/13033/Add.2, S/13033/Add.16, S/13033/Add.19, S/13033/Add.21, S/13033/Add.23, S/13033/Add.34, S/13033/Add.47, S/13033/Add.50, S/13737/Add.15, S/13737/Add.16, S/13737/Add.21, S/13737/Add.24, S/13737/Add.25, S/13737/Add.26, S/13737/Add.33, S/13737/Add.47, S/13737/Add.50, S/14326/Add.10, S/14326/Add.11, S/14326/Add.20, S/14326/Add.24, S/14326/Add.28, S/14326/Add.29, S/14326/Add.47, S/14326/Add.50, S/14840/Add.8, S/14840/Add.21, S/14840/Add.22, S/14840/Add.23, S/14840/Add.24, S/14840/Add.25, S/14840/Add.27, S/14840/Add.30, S/14840/Add.31, S/14840/Add.32, S/14840/Add.33, S/14840/Add.37, S/14840/Add.42, S/14840/Add.48, S/15560/Add.3, S/15560/Add.21, S/15560/Add.29,

S/15560/Add.37, S/15560/Add.42, S/15560/Add.45, S/15560/Add.47, S/15560/Add.48, S/16270/Add.6, S/16270/Add.7, S/16270/Add.8, S/16270/Add.15, S/16270/Add.20, S/16270/Add.21, S/16270/Add.34, S/16270/Add.35, S/16270/Add.40, S/16270/Add.47, S/16880/Add.8, S/16880/Add.9, S/16880/Add.10, S/16880/Add.15, S/16880/Add.20, S/16880/Add.21, S/16880/Add.41, S/16880/Add.46, S/17725/Add.2, S/17725/Add.15, S/17725/Add.21, S/17725/Add.28, S/17725/Add.35, S/17725/Add.38, S/17725/Add.43, S/17725/Add.47, S/18570/Add.2, S/18570/Add.21, S/18570/Add.30, S/18570/Add.47, S/19420/Add.2, S/19420/Add.3, S/19420/Add.4, S/19420/Add.18, S/19420/Add.19, S/19420/Add.22 and Corr.1, S/19420/Add.30, S/19420/Add.48, S/19420/Add.50, S/20370/Add.4, S/20370/Add.12, S/20370/Add.16, S/20370/Add.21, S/20370/Add.30, S/20370/Add.32, S/20370/Add.37, S/20370/Add.44, S/20370/Add.46, S/20370/Add.47, S/20370/Add.51, S/21100/Add.4, S/21100/Add.21, S/21100/Add.30, S/21100/Add.47, S/22110/Add.4, S/22110/Add.21, S/22110/Add.30, S/22110/Add.47, S/23370/Add.4, S/23370/Add.7, S/23370/Add.21, S/23370/Add.30, S/23370/Add.47, S/25070/Add.4 and S/25070/Add.21)

At its 3258th meeting, on 28 July 1993, the Security Council resumed its consideration of the item in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, having before it the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon for the period from 23 January 1993 to 20 July 1993 (S/26111).

The President drew attention to the text of a draft resolution (S/26177) that had been prepared in the course of the Security Council's prior consultations.

The Security Council then proceeded to vote on draft resolution S/26177 and adopted it unanimously as resolution 852 (1993).

Resolution 852 (1993) reads as follows:

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions 425 (1978) and 426 (1978) of 19 March 1978, 501 (1982) of 25 February 1982, 508 (1982) of 5 June 1982, 509 (1982) of 6 June 1982 and 520 (1982) of 17 September 1982, as well as all its resolutions on the situation in Lebanon,

Having studied the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon of 20 July 1993, 1/ and taking note of the observations expressed therein,

Taking note of the letter dated 14 July 1993 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, 2/

1/ S/26111.

2/ S/26083.

Responding to the request of the Government of Lebanon,

1. Decides to extend the present mandate of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon for a further interim period of six months, that is until 31 January 1994;

2. Reiterates its strong support for the territorial integrity, sovereignty and independence of Lebanon within its internationally recognized boundaries;

3. Re-emphasizes the terms of reference and general guidelines of the Force as stated in the report of the Secretary-General of 19 March 1978, 3/ approved by resolution 426 (1978), and calls upon all parties concerned to cooperate fully with the Force for the full implementation of its mandate;

4. Reiterates that the Force should fully implement its mandate as defined in resolutions 425 (1978), 426 (1978) and all other relevant resolutions;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to continue consultations with the Government of Lebanon and other parties directly concerned with the implementation of the present resolution and to report to the Security Council thereon.

After the vote, the President of the Security Council stated that, following consultations of the Council, he had been authorized to make the following statement on behalf of the Council (S/26183):

"The members of the Security Council have noted with appreciation the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) (S/26111) submitted in conformity with resolution 803 (1993) of 28 January 1993.

"They reaffirm their commitment to the full sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and national unity of Lebanon within its internationally recognized boundaries. In this context, they assert that any State shall refrain from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State, or in any other manner inconsistent with the purposes of the United Nations.

"As the Security Council extends the mandate of UNIFIL for a further interim period on the basis of resolution 425 (1978) of 19 March 1978, the members of the Council again stress the urgent need for the implementation of that resolution in all its aspects. They reiterate their full support for the Taif Agreement and for the continued efforts of the Lebanese Government to consolidate peace, national unity and security in the

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3/ Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-third Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1978, document S/12611.

country, while successfully carrying out the reconstruction process. The members of the Council commend the Lebanese Government for its successful efforts to extend its authority in the south of the country in full coordination with UNIFIL.

"The members of the Security Council express their concern over the continuing violence in southern Lebanon, regret the loss of civilian life and urge all parties to exercise restraint.

"The members of the Security Council take this opportunity to express their appreciation for the continuing efforts of the Secretary-General and his staff in this regard and commend UNIFIL's troops and troop-contributing countries for their sacrifices and commitment to the cause of international peace and security under difficult circumstances."

The situation relating to Nagorny Karabakh (see S/23370/Add.19, S/23370/Add.43, S/25070/Add.14 and S/25070/Add.17)

By a letter dated 24 July 1993 addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/26164), the Permanent Representative of Azerbaijan to the United Nations transmitted a letter of the same date from the Acting President of Azerbaijan, Chairman of the Supreme Soviet of the Azerbaijani Republic, addressed to the President of the Security Council, in which he requested an immediate meeting of the Council, in the light of "the continued escalation of Armenian aggression, directed at the territorial fragmentation of the sovereign Azerbaijani State" and the seizure of the Azerbaijani city of Agdam, and called for intervention by the Security Council on the basis of the powers conferred upon it by the Charter of the United Nations.

In a letter dated 27 July 1993 addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/26168), the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations stated that alarming reports were being received from Azerbaijan, according to which Armenian armed forces had occupied the town of Agdam the previous week and had since then been carrying out a large-scale offensive against another Azeri town, Fizuli. He stated that, in the light of those alarming developments in a region contiguous to Turkey, his Government requested the Security Council to consider the situation urgently "in order to stop the aggression against Azerbaijan and secure the immediate withdrawal of the Armenian forces from all occupied Azeri territories".

The Security Council resumed its consideration of the item at its 3259th meeting, held on 29 July 1993, in response to the above requests.

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Armenia, Azerbaijan and Turkey, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

The President drew attention to the text of a draft resolution (S/26190) that had been prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations, and to a technical change to be made to the text of the draft resolution.

The Security Council then proceeded to vote on draft resolution S/26190 as orally revised in its provisional form, and adopted it unanimously as resolution 853 (1993).

Resolution 853 (1993) reads as follows:

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolution 822 (1993) of 30 April 1993,

Having considered the report issued on 27 July 1993 by the Chairman of the Minsk Group of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) (S/26184),

Expressing its serious concern at the deterioration of relations between the Republic of Armenia and the Azerbaijani Republic and at the tensions between them,

Welcoming acceptance by the parties concerned of the timetable of urgent steps to implement its resolution 822 (1993),

Noting with alarm the escalation in armed hostilities and, in particular, the seizure of the district of Agdam in the Azerbaijani Republic,

Concerned that this situation continues to endanger peace and security in the region,

Expressing once again its grave concern at the displacement of large numbers of civilians in the Azerbaijani Republic and at the serious humanitarian emergency in the region,

Reaffirming the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Azerbaijani Republic and of all other States in the region,

Reaffirming also the inviolability of international borders and the inadmissibility of the use of force for the acquisition of territory,

1. Condemns the seizure of the district of Agdam and of all other recently occupied areas of the Azerbaijani Republic;

2. Further condemns all hostile actions in the region, in particular attacks on civilians and bombardments of inhabited areas;

3. Demands the immediate cessation of all hostilities and the immediate, complete and unconditional withdrawal of the occupying forces involved from the district of Agdam and all other recently occupied areas of the Azerbaijani Republic;

4. Calls on the parties concerned to reach and maintain durable cease-fire arrangements;

5. Reiterates in the context of paragraphs 3 and 4 above its earlier calls for the restoration of economic, transport and energy links in the region;

6. Endorses the continuing efforts by the Minsk Group of the CSCE to achieve a peaceful solution to the conflict, including efforts to implement resolution 822 (1993), and expresses its grave concern at the disruptive effect that the escalation of armed hostilities has had on these efforts;

7. Welcomes the preparations for a CSCE monitor mission with a timetable for its deployment, as well as consideration within the CSCE of the proposal for a CSCE presence in the region;

8. Urges the parties concerned to refrain from any action that will obstruct a peaceful solution to the conflict, and to pursue negotiations within the Minsk Group of the CSCE, as well as through direct contacts between them, towards a final settlement;

9. Urges the Government of the Republic of Armenia to continue to exert its influence to achieve compliance by the Armenians of the Nagorny Karabakh region of the Azerbaijani Republic with its resolution 822 (1993) and the present resolution, and the acceptance by this party of the proposals of the Minsk Group of the CSCE;

10. Urges States to refrain from the supply of any weapons and munitions which might lead to an intensification of the conflict or the continued occupation of territory;

11. Calls once again for unimpeded access for international humanitarian relief efforts in the region, in particular in all areas affected by the conflict, in order to alleviate the increased suffering of the civilian population and reaffirms that all parties are bound to comply with the principles and rules of international humanitarian law;

12. Requests the Secretary-General and relevant international agencies to provide urgent humanitarian assistance to the affected civilian population and to assist displaced persons to return to their homes;

13. Requests the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Chairman-in-Office of the CSCE as well as the Chairman of the Minsk Group, to continue to report to the Council on the situation;

14. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.

The situation prevailing in and adjacent to the United Nations Protected Areas in Croatia (see S/25070/Add.4, S/25070/Add.23 and S/25070/Add.28; see also S/22110/Add.38, S/22110/Add.47, S/22110/Add.50, S/23370/Add.1, S/23370/Add.5, S/23370/Add.7, S/23370/Add.14, S/23370/Add.16, S/23370/Add.19, S/23370/Add.21, S/23370/Add.23, S/23370/Add.24, S/23370/Add.26, S/23370/Add.28, S/23370/Add.29, S/23370/Add.31, S/23370/Add.32, S/23370/Add.35, S/23370/Add.36, S/23370/Add.37, S/23370/Add.40, S/23370/Add.43, S/23370/Add.45, S/23370/Add.46, S/23370/Add.49, S/23370/Add.50, S/25070/Add.1, S/25070/Add.4, S/25070/Add.7, S/25070/Add.8, S/25070/Add.9, S/25070/Add.11, S/25070/Add.12, S/25070/Add.13, S/25070/Add.15,

S/25070/Add.16, S/25070/Add.17, S/25070/Add.18, S/25070/Add.19, S/25070/Add.22 and S/25070/Add.28)

The Security Council resumed its consideration of the item at its 3260th meeting, held on 30 July 1993, in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations.

The President of the Security Council stated that, following consultations of the Council, he had been authorized to make the following statement on behalf of the Council (S/26199):

"The Security Council has heard with deep concern the report from the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for the Former Yugoslavia on the situation in and around the United Nations Protected Areas (UNPAs) in the Republic of Croatia and in particular in respect of the Maslenica crossing.

"The Security Council reaffirms the presidential statement of 15 July 1993 (S/26084). Following this statement the parties reached an agreement on 15/16 July 1993 at Erdut which requires the withdrawal of Croatian armed forces and police from the area of the Maslenica Bridge by 31 July 1993 and the placing of the bridge under the exclusive control of the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR).

"The Security Council demands that the Croatian forces withdraw forthwith in conformity with the above-mentioned agreement, and that they permit the immediate deployment of UNPROFOR. The Council also demands that the Krajina Serb forces refrain from entering the area. The Council calls for maximum restraint from all the parties, including the observance of a cease-fire.

"The Security Council warns of the serious consequences of any failure to implement the above-mentioned agreement.

"The Council will remain actively seized of the matter."